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Zion's Herald.

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The Outlook.

What the People Mean.

What the people intend to do when they go to the polls nowadays, no one can surely predict. What they mean by what they do, is not always clearly apparent. In some local issue where morals are involved, like the indignation against Maynard in New York, and that against the infamous race-track gambling and kindred abominations in New Jersey, there is, of course, no doubt as to what they mean. Nor is it difficult to see why they should vigorously and impatiently repudiate such cheap, disreputable "bossism" as that of Brooklyn or Buffalo, or such "bossism" as that of Gravesend. In uprisings like these party is forgotten and conscience dominates choice. The party that even countenances immorality in these days goes to the wall, whatever its name or platform. But what do the people mean by the political overturn which they accomplished in this State? What do they mean in Pennsylvania by rolling up a Republican majority of some 130,000—the largest since 1872? What do they mean by giving McKinley a plurality of 80,000 votes in Ohio, whereas two years ago his plurality was only 23,000? The victorious party, of course, have their ready answer—imperial protection; the paralyzing apprehension of change in the tariff which deranges business. The reluctance and delay of the party in power to respond in the Senate to the popular demand for silver-purchase repeal doubtless provoked antagonism; but the tariff threat—this the Republicans consider as the national issue on which the people expressed their opinion by their votes in the States above named. They point to "the idle mills" in this and the Keystone State. They assert that in Ohio the triumphant plurality vindicated protection and nothing else, McKinley's opponent being an avowed anti-protectionist. The defeated party are willing to admit that disorganized industry and tariff alarm had much to do with the people's verdict, but they claim that this verdict simply betrayed a temporary reaction; that what the people really want is tariff revision, put through as quickly as possible. It remains, therefore, an unsettled question what the people—a considerable portion of them—really meant by their votes last week, unless it was to assert their independence—to give notice to all parties that they henceforth go to the polls untrammelled, and cast their ballots in accordance with their convictions irrespective of party affiliations or platforms.

Deplorable, Even if Just.

The conclusion reached by Secretary Gresham as to the policy which this government should pursue toward Hawaii, and embodied in his report to the President which was made public last week, may possibly be just, but is certainly to be deplored. That conclusion, based upon the investigations made by Special Commissioner Blount sent out for the purpose by President Cleveland, is that the action of ex-Minister Stevens in recognizing the provisional government which deposed Queen Liliuokalani in January last, and in causing troops to be landed from the U. S. S. "Boston," and displaying the American flag, was "a wrong done to a feeble but independent State, and should be undone by restoring the legitimate government." The provisional government, it will be remembered, was to continue in existence only until terms of union with this country had been negotiated and agreed upon. Five commissioners were promptly sent to Washington. After conferring with President Harrison, a protocol of the treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to this country was submitted to the Senate, but failed of ratification. This treaty was subsequently withdrawn by Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Blount was sent out to ascertain the facts. He impeaches ex-Minister Stevens' veracity. He asserts that the annexationists consist of but a few of the people and that these are aliens, and that they are unwilling to submit the question to popular vote. This may be true, but those who are familiar with Hawaiian history and affairs know that these same "aliens"—chiefly Americans—practically own the islands and carry on the business; that the natives are ignorant and indolent; that the legislature under the monarchy was corrupt; that the deposed Queen was autocratic and dissolute, and had surrounded herself with disreputable advisers; that the whole framework of the Hawaiian government was rotten to the core; and that the formation of a committee of safety, which afterwards was merged into a provisional government, was rendered necessary by the Queen's behavior, and for the protection of life and property. There may have been technical wrong in the revolution which overthrew the monarchy, and it may be an act of simple justice to undo this wrong; but it must not be forgotten that the monarchy was overthrown because the Queen attempted to annul the Hawaiian constitution and that her restoration is likely to provoke rebellion and bloodshed.

"An Artist in History."

Some fifty years ago a Harvard undergraduate, Francis Parkman by name, formed the purpose of devoting his career to the study and portrayal of French and Indian life and their contention with the Anglo Saxon for supremacy on this continent. To qualify himself for this work he traveled extensively among the tribes in the far West, living with them and learning their customs and traditions; becoming familiar, too, with hunters and missionaries and fur traders. He paid for his experience by an impairment of health from which he never recovered, but he acquired thereby the local color and that knowledge of the primitive wilderness which contributed to the charm of his literary work. Subsequently he searched libraries and archives on both sides of the ocean. The result of his research and work, after nearly half a century of toil, rendered all the more difficult by an enfeebled body and imperfect eyesight, is the enrichment of our literature by a series of historical monographs which for accuracy, impartiality, thorough mastery of materials and beauty of style, have not been surpassed by those of any one of his brilliant contemporaries. He died last week at the age of 70, in his home at Jamaica Plain; but his name will survive with those of Prescott and Bancroft and Motley, and perhaps outshine them all.

A Deed of Diabolical Malignity.

The sympathy felt for Santander, with its thousand victims and tottering walls, was almost forgotten last week in the horror excited by a crime against humanity perpetrated in Barcelona, another Spanish city, on the evening of Nov. 8. The opera season had opened, and the house was crowded with the elite of the population. In the midst of the performance two bombs were thrown from the gallery. One fell into a lady's lap, and rolled to the floor harmless. The other exploded with a terrific report, killing fifteen people instantly, and fatally wounding many more, to say nothing of minor injuries. The wildest confusion ensued. Men, women and children, fearing that more bombs might be thrown, fought like wild beasts to escape by the exits. The police took possession of the house. Doctors and priests were hastily summoned. Every effort has since been made to discover the human fiend who committed the outrage—thus far in vain. Undoubtedly it was the work of an anarchist, as the unexploded bomb is precisely like the one used by the infamous Pallas in his attempt upon the life of Gen. Campos a month or two ago. He boasted on the night before his execution that his death would be avenged. At this time of writing Barcelona is under martial law, numerous arrests have been made, and every suspected hiding-place of anarchism is being searched.

Tardy but Sure Justice.

Some months ago, Francis H. Weeks, a well-known lawyer of New York city, disappeared, leaving his accounts in confusion. He had been entrusted with the care of fifty-four estates, whose value aggregated more than \$2,000,000. It appeared from examination that he had for years been handling the money of widows and orphans as though it were his own. Meeting with losses, he could not make good his embezzlements, and he therefore fled the country. He chose for his hiding-place Costa Rica, with which country we have no extradition treaty. An active hunt was kept up for him, and his place of retreat discovered. The government of Costa Rica was persuaded to turn him over to the hands of detectives sent out for the purpose. Arraigned at the bar last week, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to Sing Sing prison at hard labor for a period of ten years. The *New York Times*, which performed a commendable part in tracking the fugitive and bringing him to justice, remarks: "Whoever is compelled to trust a man blindly, as all women and all children are compelled to trust somebody with their possessions, has a right to feel safer now that a man who has outrageously betrayed such a trust is behind the bars."

A New Departure in the Presbyterian Church.

Not out of, but in. It was to prevent the liberal membership from going out, and to make it possible and comfortable for them to stay within, that a conference of about fifty representative ministers and laymen was held in Cleveland last week. They passed a series of resolutions in which they denied the right of the General Assembly to impose upon the church doctrinal statements under the guise of interpretation; and criticized, indirectly, its action on several controverted points. These resolutions also called upon all Presbyterians to stand together in defence of reasonable liberty of opinion and of the constitutional rights of individual members wherever assailed, and heartily approved of the protest of Dr. Herrick Johnson and eighty-four others at the last General Assembly. The movement is intended to unify the liberal element in the church, keep it loyal and sweet, and direct its energies towards reform rather than secession.

The Wars in Africa.

In the South—in Matabeland—fighting has been going on almost daily since Oct. 16. A series of decisive actions occurred last week in which Lobengula's warriors were defeated with great slaughter and the King's Kraal—Bulawayo—was captured and burned. The Maxim machine guns have apparently settled the fate of this war, and whatever the home government may have to say about it, the British South Africa Company will annex Matabeland, and the persecuted Mashonas will be delivered from their barbarous foes. In the north—in Morocco around Melilla—the Rifians appear to have exhausted both their supplies and their courage. They asked for an armistice, but the Spanish general would accept no terms except upon the

basis of their submission. This having been refused, fighting was again opened. Their sheik was killed last week. Evidently Spain will not cease this struggle until she can dictate her own terms to the Sultan of Morocco.

NEW YORK LETTER.

"MANHATTAN."

BY the time that this letter attains the sublime altitude of printer's ink, the Missionary Committee will have concluded the session which this year convened in Minneapolis. For five years now New York has been without the inspiration of this gathering, which, to say the least, is something of a misfortune. Whether it is that "blessings brighten as they take their flight," or that "absence makes the heart grow fonder," "Manhattan" does not pretend to say; the simple fact remains; and these cities, which within a radius of a few miles contain about one-tenth of the population of the entire country, are deprived of meetings which by the nature of things should be held right here. It is true New York will not furnish a gallery audience nor fill to overflowing some big church, but when called upon it can provide money enough and brains enough to run the biggest institutions in this country. The idea of holding the Missionary Committee at different points is a good one, but the idea should be differently worked out. Instead of the secretaries traveling all over the country to attend Conferences, where their visits are of little value, why not arrange for missionary conventions after the fashion of the American Board, and thus create enthusiasm that will show its results in the annual collection? What is the particular good of a ten or fifteen-minute speech at an Annual Conference, when in most cases the collection will not be taken for eight or nine months to come? Our missionary collections should be five times greater than they are. "Manhattan" hopes that Chaplain McCabe, who started the cry, "A Million for Missions!" will live long enough to have five millions brought into the treasury; but that vast sum can only be raised by the holding of scores and hundreds of great conventions to which the preachers and the people will gather in multitudes.

Another thing: The Missionary Committee must be so changed in its membership as to include a larger number of influential pastors. Just why the men who raised the money should be practically counted out, is an unanswered question. How many pastors were in the Minneapolis Committee? A large majority of that Committee consisted of dear and honored brethren who have not had the personal responsibility of a missionary collection for the past ten years. In the honors and dignities of Methodism the pastorate seems to be at a discount. Would it not be only just to divide these things a little more evenly? The undignified scramble for General Conference offices would not be possible if the pastorate were given honorable recognition. And by the pastorate "Manhattan" means the brethren who are known as preachers in charge, to whom is committed the care of some church or circuit. The five millions spoken of in the preceding paragraph would soon become a more definite possibility if the men who raise the money could see a more generous recognition of the service they render and the position they hold. Meantime it is a cause for profound thankfulness that in spite of the hard times and the general depression in business, the treasurer can make such an exhibit, and the secretaries deserve the gratitude and appreciation of the entire church. It is to be hoped that the Committee made even larger appropriations for the coming year; and may the church honor to the full their faith and courage!

Our ever-welcome and versatile friend, Mr. Symington, paid another visit to our Preachers' Meeting, and made things both lively and interesting. This time the burden that distressed his heart was "Methodism in the Cities"—a subject of profound importance. Nothing very new was elicited in the course of the discussion which would naturally arise from such a theme; nevertheless the meetings were most profitable, and many of the addresses were of high order. It is exceedingly difficult to estimate with anything like accuracy the difficulties and conditions of success. Did Paul succeed in Athens, or Corinth, or Rome? Did Christ succeed in Jerusalem, or Capernaum, or Jerusalem? The answer to either of these questions depends entirely upon what is the standard of success. If that standard is numbers, strong, permanent churches, eager, enthusiastic discipleship, in each case the mission was a failure; but if that standard is influence, soul-transforming power, far-reaching results in each case the mission was a magnificent success. Are we not in danger of forgetting that the kingdom of God is as seed cast in the earth, as leaven hid in the flour, and that it cometh not with observation? In commercial life statistics are a necessity, and in every well-ordered business concern balance sheets are absolutely essential; but spiritual things transcend arithmetic. Bible ledgers have no columns for mere figures. In the Divine book-keeping a widow's mite counts for more than the abundance of the rich, and the tears of a sinful woman for more than the costly feast of Simon. Some beloved brother in his remote parish doing quiet, earnest work for God may be realizing a far more abundant success than some other equally beloved brother who preaches to a crowded church and loads the Conference Minutes with revival statistics.

Singular, isn't it, that a circular just issued by the committee in charge of the "forward movement" in New York, asking for funds to carry on the work, should not have attached to it the name of any of the city pastors. What is the meaning of this? It looks strange, and may possibly be misunder-

stood. In what way the preachers are related to this movement it is difficult to say, and this circular only increases the difficulty. In connection with this movement a distressing scene took place a few Sundays since, when at a public meeting in the Academy of Music a collection was taken for the Deacons' Home in this city. Instead of this collection being taken in a proper and dignified way, a sort of auction sale was held, and the proceedings came quite close to the line of coarseness and vulgarity. When one thinks of St. Paul's way of raising money, how he associated it with the divine mystery of the Atonement and sanctified it by contact with the Cross, and contrast his method with many of the plans adopted now, it is impossible at times not to feel disgraced and ashamed. The Methodist Church cannot afford to lead the world in irreverence, and the "forward movement" in New York or anywhere else must not compromise Methodism. Making offerings to the cause of God is an essential part of divine worship, and should always be invested with profound sanctity; anything else is profanation.

Could you imagine it possible that, in a country which makes any pretense of civilization, there should be found two justices of the peace, a chief of police, a sheriff, and other county and State officials, not only allowing prize-fights within their immediate jurisdiction, but some of them part owners in the building in which the fights are held, and taking their share in the gate receipts? And yet within ten miles of our City Hall this state of things actually exists! It is very evident that the millennium is still a good ways off. True, these officials deny the existence of the prize-fight, but the denial is the merest subterfuge. According to the press reports these "exhibitions of boxing," as they are technically called, are shameful exhibitions of brutality, and are disgraceful and disgusting in the extreme. That one of these officials is a prominent Methodist and a superintendent of a Sunday-school, doesn't help matters at all; still, to do the brother justice, we must remember that prize-fighting is not in the list of forbidden amusements as specified in §40 in our Discipline! If we must have a specified list, it should be arranged with fullness and distinctness; for, as matters now stand, a member can go to the Casino, the Academy of Music, Bowery Music Halls, and yet under the Discipline cannot be arraigned as attending either the theatres or circuses, just as he may go to a bull-fight, a cock-fight, or a prize-fight without being specifically indicted. How long will it be before the absurdity of §40 becomes generally apparent?

A church committee last spring asked for a transfer, but could not get the man upon whom their hearts were set, owing to the crowded state of the Conference. What did they do? Did they receive the brother who was sent (an honored, gifted minister of God, whose ministry has been one of eminent usefulness) with kindness and hospitality? No, to their shame they didn't; but with a cruelty which is nothing short of devilish they treated both the minister and his family, reducing the salary more than one-half, and doing everything in their power to make the year a miserable failure. Shame on such men as these! Shame on the local church which allows them a place in its official! If they were under army discipline they would be drummed out of camp or tried by court martial as traitors. It is high time that strong, stern words were spoken concerning such high-handed outrages. To treat a minister, who must go where he is sent, in this disgraceful way, is on a par with frontier barbarism. More than one church in this section has been guilty of this crime. Will not our Bishops kindly remember that this is treason, high treason? The brother who has been so treated is a regular appointee of the church. To remove him at the end of one year in obedience to the wish of such a committee, would be a degradation of every minister in the Methodist Church.

Since writing part of this letter our elections have taken place, and "Manhattan" wants to take back that paragraph concerning the long-delayed millennium, for the millennium must be at hand. Only think! the prize-fighting, gambling, unscrupulous ring which for years has controlled Brooklyn, is broken at last; the gamblers and scoundrels who kept their race-tracks in New Jersey have been gloriously defeated; the party in New York that sought to honor crime has been sternly set aside; and a mighty tide of righteousness has swept over these commonwealths. Thank God! the heart of the nation is sound. The public conscience has at length asserted itself. Party shackles have been broken, and the sturdy American voter has risen in his strength and vindicated his integrity and independence. The glory and the grandeur of this victory are impossible to describe. Never did universal suffrage so properly display itself, and never was the ballot-box so richly honored. Last Tuesday did more for the American nation, and especially for this part of it, than we can now begin to estimate.

The coming Conferences are beginning to throw their shadows along the line of appointments, and already most of our prominent churches are provided for. And why not? Under our system of general superintendency it frequently happens that a Bishop presides at a Conference when he is a total stranger and knows neither ministers nor churches. Nothing less than papal infallibility would prevent the gravest mistakes. True, he has the assistance of the presiding elders, but district lines are often drawn very sharply by these honored brethren, and sometimes these lines work unjustly. The churches, therefore, must express themselves, and to that expression they have a distinct right. When a diocesan episcopacy has once been established, and a Bishop will have to meet all

of the responsibilities of his diocese, it is probable that the "committee on preacher" will not be so necessary or so influential; but until then, all other things being equal, the voice of the layman will be heard in the land. There are those who think that the time is coming when we shall have Conference Bishops, and when the presiding elders will have gone the way of all flesh. But Methodism can adapt itself to all possible conditions. We may be conservative in doctrine, but liberal in polity. The rich red wine of eager and enthusiastic '93 cannot be put into the old skin bags of a century past. And thus we will grow with the generations and be mightier and more vigorous as the ages roll by.

New York, Nov. 9.

GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

Reported by REV. JAMES YEAMES.

A BRIGHT morning, with a sky and a temperature more like the balmy days of early September, welcomed the delegates to the Missionary Committee at Minneapolis. Wesley Church, where the Committee holds its sessions, was described and illustrated recently in ZION'S HERALD, that little needs to be said as to the beauty of the building or its remarkable adaptation to the purposes of such a conference. Its amphitheatrical form, its excellent acoustic properties, its chaste adornments, make it an ideal audience-room. Every person in every part can see and hear the speaker on the platform.

Thursday.

Punctually at 9 o'clock Bishop Bowman called the Committee to order and announced that Bishop Goodsell would preside. After devotional exercises the Committee proceeded to organize, electing Dr. S. L. Baldwin as secretary, and Dr. Homer Eaton as assistant secretary; Sanford Hunt as treasurer, and Earl Cranston as assistant treasurer. Some delay ensuing while the Committee awaited the arrival of a number of its members whose train had just brought them to the city, Bishop Mallalieu proposed a season of special prayer. Prayer was offered by Bishop Mallalieu, Dr. Day and others.

Bishop Walden moved that the proceedings of the Committee be designated the proceedings of the "Annual Conference on Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The motive was to give the press and the public a more definite view of the scope and purpose of the work of the Committee. The motion was referred to the officers of the Society.

Dr. J. F. Thomson, of the South American Mission, was then introduced. The treasurer, Dr. Sanford Hunt, then presented his report, of which the following is an abstract:—

The cash receipts of the Missionary Society for the year ending Oct. 31, 1893, amounted to—	
Total receipts last year were—	\$1,196,608.77
Total receipts last year were—	1,267,372.92
Decrease for the year—	
\$60,764.15	
The amount for the year came from the following sources:—	
Conference Collections—	\$1,169,457.65
Decrease—	10,438.71
Legacies—	872,436.37
Decrease—	10,242.09
Lapsed Annulments—	\$2,000.00
Increase—	200.00
Sundry Receipts—	\$12,714.75
Decrease—	582.35
In addition to the above figures the treasurer has received as authorized by the General Committee for "Contingent Appropriations," \$114,664 and "Special Gifts," \$33,910.59; in all, \$35,660.23. Of this and the balance of such funds on hand Nov. 1, 1892 (\$11,025.57), there has been forwarded as directed by the donors \$35,274.18, leaving \$10,713.02 yet to be paid.	
Receipts from the New England Conference for the year have been \$28,669.53 (the apportionment having been \$34,200), showing an increase of \$1,403.28. The disbursements from Nov. 1, 1892, to Oct. 31, 1893, were:—	
Foreign Missions—	\$676,166.56
Domestic Missions—	\$19,928.38
Incidental Expenses (including \$19,979.11 for interest)—	72,196.67
Office Expenses—	31,316.67
Publication Fund—	13,371.43
Salaries of Missionary Bishops—	8,900.00
Special Appropriations—	28,335.00
Total—	\$1,350,245.10
The following is a recapitulation of the financial statement:—	
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 1, 1892—	\$44,372.67
Receipts, Nov. 1, '92, to Oct. 31, '93—	1,196,608.77
Total—	\$1,240,981.44
Disbursements from Nov. 1, 1892, to Oct. 31, 1893—	\$1,350,245.10
Balance, Cash Debt of Treasury, Oct. 31, '93—	10,713.02
Outstanding Bill of Exchange—	75,362.60
Total Debt of Treasury, Oct. 31, '93—	186,075.62
The fund for contingent appropriations and special gifts shows an amount of \$46,066.20, with disbursements during the year of \$35,373.18, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$10,713.02.	

Dr. Hunt—his report as treasurer having been accepted—addressed the Committee at length on the financial situation. He said: "We are confronted today with a condition which has never before existed in the history of the church. We face this year with a cash debt of \$109,000. The largest debt we have ever previously known is \$68,000. This debt must be paid from this year's appropriation. Next year will have its own debt to care for. It is hard work to cut down appropriations at a time when missionary work is so successful, but it will be harder still to meet the burdens of increasing debt. If the appropriations amount to \$1,000,000, the present debt of \$109,000 by next March will exceed \$400,000. At one time last year we owed between three and four hundred thousand dollars. Last summer I took no vacation, but remained in New York to provide for demands as they arose. At a time when business men could not borrow money on the best collateral, I had to secure money to meet drafts as they

fell due. In the face of the existing financial stringency, I ask the Committee to limit the appropriation to one million dollars. Missionaries will submit to an equitable reduction forced upon us by the financial condition of the country."

The question was asked whether some special funds would not accrue from legacies to be received this year. In reply it was stated that the present time was unfavorable to the realization of these estates, and that nothing was likely to be expected from them within the ensuing year.

Hon. Alden Spears, of Boston, moved that the amount of appropriations be \$1,000,000. Dr. Upham urged that the figure be placed at \$1,100,000, and made a motion to that effect.

Bishop Fowler moved as a substitute that the appropriation for all purposes, exclusive of debt, be \$1,200,000.

Bishop Fitzgerald moved to amend the substitute by making appropriation for all purposes the same as last year—\$1,279,050. The Bishop made an earnest protest against retrogressive action. He said: "The money needed for all purposes will be forthcoming if the brethren have a little confidence."

Dr. James M. Buckley, in supporting the motion of Bishop Fowler, deprecated basing expectations upon the prospect of receiving certain bequests. "The distress of the financial condition will reach real estate last. Executors will postpone sales as long as possible. Moreover, it should be remembered that the condition of the times will affect the making of bequests. I know a case of a man who last year thought himself worth \$750,000, who now puts his estimate at \$350,000. The present panic is not to be brought to an end by what has already been done. A heavy strain is still before the country. I might not have thought so once, but I have lived through the experiences of '77, '73 and '81. Where causes are deep and general, any transient ebullition will not remove the evils. The classes on whom we rely will have harder times six months hence."

Dr. Goucher, of Baltimore, urged the Committee to show faith in God, our people, and the country, and to provide for the debt. He moved to make the whole appropriation \$1,300,000, to include the debt. This would cut down the whole estimate \$79,000.

Bishop Fowler opposed the amendment to the substitute, thinking the substitute (\$1,200,000) to be "as brave and as cruel as we ought to be."

Bishop Foss called for the opinion of representative business men present. He said that ministers were naturally optimistic, and they needed to be balanced by the judgment and experience of laymen familiar with and representing large business interests.

Hon. Alden Spears made a strong speech in favor of retrenchment. He said he could not see how any man of common sense could be willing to go beyond an appropriation of one million dollars. Legacies are an unknown quantity. The American Board came out at the end of the last year with a debt of \$88,000. He expects we shall be confronted with the largest debt ever known at the end of the coming year.

Bishop Fitzgerald renewed his appeal for a generous and hopeful policy. "Harder times, if they are coming, will be most seriously felt in agricultural regions. Here, then, of all places, appropriations should not be reduced. Let us measure up, consider and meet the need. The note struck here this morning is damaging, if not disastrous. We give notice to the church that we do not expect them to do as much as last year. We are told what the debt will be in March. Why not tell us what the debt will be on the first of May? The treasury is always at the lowest just before the great Spring Conference are held. We have carried \$262,000—double the present debt—in days past."

Dr. Shier followed the Bishop in the same strain. He said: "Every argument presented for a lower sum would justify a much lower. If the arguments were worth anything, they would put the sum down to \$800,000."

Mr. Dobbins, of New York, said: "I have strong faith in God and in Methodism. I should like to vote for a large appropriation, but times are critical, and who can say when the terrible stringency will end?"

Bishop Warren also supported the lowest appropriation suggested.

Dr. Buckley showed, by reference to the Society's report, that after the panic of 1873 the total receipts went down from \$647,103 to \$477,166 in the next five years. His argument was that the depressive effects of hard times are likely to be felt for a long time afterwards and felt more keenly.

The hour of adjournment had now arrived and after the appointment of a committee consisting of Bishop Hurst, J. M. Buckley, Alden Spears, Dr. Chaffee and J. H. Hargis, to confer with the Woman's Home Missionary Board on the work in Alaska, the morning session closed.

Dr. Buckley remarked incidentally that Dr. Sheldon Jackson had expressed himself so much interested in the maintenance of our school in Alaska as to declare himself willing to come all the way from the remote Northwest to meet that Committee, if he could advance that end.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the Committee resumed, Bishop Bowman presiding. Dr. Upham led in prayer, after the singing of the 92d hymn.

Dr. Day, of New York, spoke vigorously in favor of a liberal appropriation. He said: "Hard times are made harder by the view taken here today. There are other forces to be considered; forces of Christian faith, heart, and sacrifice must be taken into consideration. I am an optimist. The faith,

(Continued on Page 8.)

The Conferences.

(See also Page 7.)

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

Boston District.
Boston Preachers' Meeting.—Owing to the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, the Preachers' Meeting was postponed last Monday. Next Monday, Nov. 19, at 11 o'clock, Prof. Herman Baebler, of Melbourne, will deliver an address upon "Church Music." The Professor is in every way qualified to speak upon this very important part of church worship. His success in other cities has been extraordinary in awakening interest in congregational singing and in developing worshipful music in choir music. Rev. Chas. E. Davis, his pastor, speaks in enthusiastic terms of his work. Our chorists, choir, and music committees are specially invited. All are welcome.

Evangelical Alliance.—The meeting was held at Broadfield Street Church. Rev. Dr. J. J. Lansing delivered an address "Sound Doctrine Impelled."

Boston People's Church.—On Sunday last Dr. Brady raised \$1,500 for some very much needed improvements in the church, but half of that amount he became responsible for by anticipating the receipts from his Columbian lectures which he will deliver later, and which were so popular at Ocean Grove. The improvements he contemplates are electric lights, a screen running completely around the sanctuary, and a new pulpit. The congregation from draughts, and seating doors, beside some conveniences for the library. The congregations last Sabbath were large, the one in the evening nearly filling the large edifice, gallery and floor.

Highland Church.—The revival services held during the month of October at the Highland Church on Warren St., Roxbury, proved very helpful to all who attended them. The pastor, Rev. John Galbraith, was unusually successful in these meetings, so far as outside help was concerned, with the exception of Miss Lane Tucker, who sang at all the services. At the beginning of the meetings, when the pastor was asked if he was going to have an evangelist to assist him, he replied: "Yes, I expect to have several; and then went on to say that he expected every one who was interested in the salvation of souls to be an evangelist and to help him in the work. And the past was carried out, the pastor preaching every evening during the month. The result of these meetings has been far reaching, permeating the whole society. The pastor and people had their hearts made glad by seeing about twenty-five persons seeking for the better way. The meetings were well attended through the month, and a deep religious feeling was manifested.

South Boston, City Point.—Ten were admitted to church fellowship, Nov. 5. Last Sunday special revival services were begun.

South Boston, Dorchester Street.—The recent visit of Dr. Chadbourne, presiding elder, is remembered with pleasure. His sermon is mentioned as especially instructive and inspiring to the large audience. Twelve were taken on probation, one came by letter, and one was baptized. The spiritual life is developing in the church. A second class has been formed with the pastor, Rev. A. H. Nixorian, as leader. The average attendance is 25 for each class. In finances a healthy condition exists. The work on the church building is progressing well. The windows have just been put in. All will be pleased to completion soon. A very instructive and interesting stereoscopic lecture was given, on Thursday evening last, by Mrs. Nazarian, the wife of the pastor. Mrs. Nazarian's views were taken from places in England, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, and where she had visited, and her descriptions of the points of interest and the excellent views which she presented are deserving of the highest praise, especially as it was her first appearance as a public speaker.

Ashland.—Nine persons were taken into the church from probation at the last communion by the pastor, Rev. C. K. Spaulding. The revival spirit is among the people. Three recent asked prayers for themselves. Neighborhood prayer meetings show that the church is "abounding in the work of the Lord."

Wellesley.—Seven were received into full connection, two by letter, two were baptized, and one joined on probation at the last communion. Finances are in a good condition—never better, notwithstanding the hard times. Increasing attendance at all meetings, especially the week-night services, evidences the deepening spirituality. Rev. E. T. Currier is pastor.

Worcester.—Our elections have come and gone, and once more Massachusetts swings into the Republican line with a phenomenal majority. Now let us have peace between the Montgomery Guards and the vanishing snow banks.

The Epworth convention at Laurel St. Church, Oct. 30, was of marked interest, Rev. W. T. Worthington himself by wise and witty answers to the questioner. Miss Mary Drake, of Trinity, read a most interesting and instructive paper on "Epworthism at the Fair." Rev. F. N. Upham delivered and profited all with his address on "Bricks without Straw."

Nov. 6, at Milbury, the annual convention of the W. F. M. S. of the Western Division of Boston District was held, and proved to be a most enjoyable and profitable occasion. The annual papers, but of more than ordinary interest, on various features of the work, were read, and a fine collection was served by the local branch. The convention was well attended and did good. In the matter of local work all the churches are earnestly engaged.

Wellesley Square.—Rev. W. N. Richardson received, Nov. 13, on probation and 1 by letter. The prospects of this church were never better.

Grace.—Here the ladies with incomparable zeal and industry have just concluded a largely-attended and very successful fair which will probably net them \$500. The pastor's wife was handsomely remembered. Rev. Eljah Morse will occupy the pulpit morning and evening, Nov. 12. We welcome this noble champion to our pulpit, and suggest making him a local preacher.

Trinity.—The pastor opened a series of revival services on the 5th, and gracious results are already accruing. The promise of a joyous harvest is assured. Revs. Worth, Pettin and Meiden will assist in continued services, and we hope for a thorough and widespread reformation.

On Sunday, Nov. 19, Thomas E. Murphy, who has been having such wonderful success in the blue-ribbon movement in Connecticut, will open a series of meetings here in Mechanic Hall under the auspices of all the Protestant churches, and it is hoped to secure the cooperation of our Roman Catholic brethren. Mr. Murphy will be assisted by his father, the celebrated Francis Murphy.

Our local political pot is boiling, and soon city government and no-license will absorb our energies. The essential need of the times

in civic matters is not only more purity, but more power—grasp to throttle the evils that infest our body politic.
 J. D. P.

North Boston District.

Trinity Church, Charlestown.—In the morning Dr. Breckenridge presented the Brooklyn Hospital and secured a good collection.

Seacoast.—Five joined this church on probation the first Sunday in November. Rev. I. A. Mesler, pastor.

Lynn District.

Ipewich.—Rev. Geo. M. Smiley, the pastor, has recently had the pleasure of a Western trip. He visited the town of Cassville, Wis., where some relatives reside. A number of years ago he presented a public Bible to this new church, little thinking that he should ever have the privilege of preaching from it. His sermon and the attendant services were of much more than usual interest. Mr. Smiley is happy and successful in his pastorate.

Revere.—Congregations are steadily increasing in attendance, especially on Sunday evenings. Nov. 5, at the communion service, 17 were received into full connection—8 by letter, 9 from probation. This is a church under the general care of the Boston City Missionary and Church Extension Society. It will soon be wholly self supporting. Rev. W. F. Stewart is pastor.

Gloucester, Prospect St.—The good work is going on. Twenty persons were received, Nov. 5, by the pastor, Rev. W. F. Cook.

West Medford.—The church is cheered by signs of success. Five were received at last communion. A recent Sabbath was observed as Harvest Sunday, and \$235 were raised in less than a half-hour, thereby making up a troublesome deficiency. The congregations are very good indeed. The Sunday-school had 93 present recently—a large number—and seven new scholars were admitted in one day. The pastor, Rev. W. M. Cassidy, is earnestly working in every department. His heart is encouraged in seeing the spiritual interest awakening. Special preaching services are being held every evening except Saturday with good results. Neighboring pastors are well will.

St. Paul's, Lynn.—Rev. L. W. Staples, the pastor, began special revival services with his people, Sunday, Nov. 12. The services were largely attended and very impressive. The meetings will continue two weeks at least, with preaching every night by the pastor. Mrs. N. S. Estes, of Everett, began work this week as deaconess in St. Paul's parish. At the communion service, Nov. 12, 7 were received into full membership by profession and 3 by letter.

Springfield District.

West Warren.—At the sacramental service the first Sunday in November it was manifested that the number of communicants had more than doubled since the last communion. Forty-six were received on probation, 2 by letter, and 15 were baptized. More than half a hundred have been at the altar seeking Christ. The interest still continues, and more are coming. Thus successfully closes the fifth year of the pastor, Rev. Putnam Webber.

Shelburne Falls.—Rev. S. H. Noon, the pastor, is now in the midst of a course of special sermons dating from Oct. 29 to Jan. 7 inclusive. The subjects are largely biblical, exegetical, and historical, and are of a high practical character. The closing timely sermon for Jan. 7, 94, is on "Whose Service for 1894?"

St. Luke's, Springfield.—The successful five days' pastorate of Rev. L. H. Dorchester is closing with a continued spiritual gathering. On Nov. 5, 5 were baptized and 7 joined on probation.

Grace.—The tenth anniversary of the Young Men's Class was celebrated Sunday evening, Nov. 5. Music was furnished by the best talent of the city, and an impressive address was delivered by Prof. Alfred S. Roe, of Worcester. Rev. F. H. Knight is pastor.

Holyoke Highlands.—At the last communion 6 (5 by immersion), 4 were received by letter, 5 in full from probation, and 2 on probation. In the evening the communion service was preceded by a love-feast, at which four asked prayers. The following Tuesday night there were two more similar requests. The outlook is most encouraging to the pastor, Rev. F. B. Kingsley.

Ashbury.—This church was of necessity closed Nov. 5, owing to the extensive improvements which are still in progress. The pastor spent the Sunday in New York and Brooklyn, looking into the city mission work. On Sunday, Nov. 12, President Bradford P. Raymond, of Wesleyan University, delivered the day at this church with the pastor and preached two excellent sermons. The morning sermon on "Prepare ye the way of the Lord," was very fully reported in the Springfield papers.

N. E. SOUTHERN CONFERENCE.

Providence District.

Nantasket.—This church is enjoying a good time in several ways. The summer people assisted very materially in the financial part of the work. A parlor musicale was given for the benefit of the pastor. The proceeds were \$100. Recently a fair and festival held by the Epworth League realized nearly \$175. These entertainments have helped to place the church in a very good financial condition. The pastor was given three weeks' vacation, and during his absence the pulpit was supplied by Revs. W. H. Butler and J. H. McDonald, of East Weymouth, and Rev. John Sharp, pastor of the Congregational Church, Beachwood. The first sermon the pastor preached after his return was upon revivals. Since that time there has been a growing interest in the religious work of the church, and several have already expressed a desire to be saved. A band of Christian Crusaders are now helping the pastor, Rev. Charles Smith.

A good work has been going on in First Church, Newport, during the past few months. Rev. Eljah Morse, Rev. J. H. Nixorian, a former pastor, then gave an able address on "The Gospel for the Masses." This was followed by an interesting program of music and recitations by the young people. At the formal reopening on Sunday the altar was beautifully decorated with potted plants and cut flowers. A special feature of this service was the reception of 36 probationers into full membership. These candidates, preceded by their class-leaders, Mrs. Lillian Brooks and Daniel Moore, marched up the two aisles, singing—

"Take my life, and let it be
 Consecrated, Lord, to Thee!"

The congregation responded, singing—

"Walk in the light," etc.

The candidates were then appropriately addressed by the pastor, after which they were received according to the ritual of the church. Three persons were received on probation at this service. In the evening a love-feast was held and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated. One person asked prayers.

ings as much as the price of pew rents had decreased. The Sunday-school has changed the time of its session from 2:30 p. m. to 12:15. This change has had the effect of bringing a larger number of children to the preaching service in the morning without disturbing the general prosperity of the school.

For many years this church has borne the burden of a heavy debt; in fact, some of the older members can hardly remember when it was free from debt. Several years ago the interior of the church was destroyed by fire. In making the necessary repairs a debt of about \$6,500 was incurred. During the past twelve years the church has paid \$4,000 of interest money. In May an effort was begun to pay off the entire debt. The pastor of the church, Dr. E. C. Bass, entered upon this work with a determination to win. With quiet persistence he pushed on for five months, being deterred neither by the heat of summer nor by the monetary depression of the times, till at length he has seen the last dollar pledged—the whole amount in sight. All this was done so quietly that almost before the church was aware of what was going on, the debt was raised. The giving was generous and religious. This was a magnificent work, and will be succeeded by good results. We congratulate both pastor and people upon the completion of a task so great and the removal of a debt so burdensome. The religious interest in the church is deepening, and some have recently been seeking the Lord.

At the Thames St. Church, Newport, Rev. H. B. Cady is pushing the work of the fall campaign with vigor. On Sunday evening, Nov. 5, he gave his people the first of a series of popular sermons on "The Theatre."

The house was crowded and a good impression was made on the right side of the question. This will be followed by four more on the following Sunday evenings on the following topics: "The Old Fall House," "Our Craft," "Coming Home," "John Wesley." On the 29th of October Mr. Cady exchanged with Rev. E. F. Jones, of Warren, a former pastor. In the afternoon he preached at the Soldiers' Home in Bristol. The service was a very interesting one and was largely attended and much enjoyed. Mr. Cady is the Department Chaplain of the G. A. R. of Rhode Island.

Rev. E. F. Jones has just had a very successful lecture course in his church in Warren. The lecturers were Revs. A. J. Conliffe, M. S. Kaufman, Dr. P. D. Blakeslee, and the pastor. The course was well attended. The Sunday services here are well attended, especially in the evening. Mr. Jones discussed live questions and has music by an orchestra. Four persons were received into the church by certificate, and one was baptized, Nov. 5.

Dr. R. L. Greene, of Trinity Church, Providence, has been giving his Sunday evening audiences some very pointed and practical truth in regard to city affairs. His subject on Sunday evening, Oct. 22, was "The City of Providence: Dirt and Gold." The sermon was a powerful one, just what was needed in view of the condition of things in the city of Roger Williams. Old Trinity is still alive, and will be heard from in revival work during the coming winter.

At Woonsocket the library of the Sunday-school has been thoroughly examined and recatalogued and over fifty new and excellent books have been added. About twenty new books that have been read by the school have been given to a mission school in Centerville. The new books recently put into the library have been carefully examined by the pastor, Rev. J. R. D. Oldham, and he is sure that good reading has been provided for his people. Mr. J. R. D. Oldham, the pastor's son, is a member of the freshman class of Brown University. The following has been selected and adopted by the chapter of the Epworth League as their reading course: "Some Aspects of the Blessed Life," "Pearl," "Selected Essays," "Thomson," "The Story of a Letter," "Vincent," "The Bishop's Conversion," "Maxwell," "Four Wonderful Years," Berry. This is an excellent course.

New Bedford District.

Quarry St., Fall River.—The alterations and repairs that have been going on at this church for the last three months are completed, and reopening services were held on Sunday, Nov. 5. The alterations embrace the tearing away of the outside steps and the building of a vestibule containing an easy approach to the audience-room and to the vestry, and a re-arrangement of the vestries. The roof of the church has been shingled and the outside has been painted. Inside a complete renovation has been made. In the audience-room a Northrup steel ceiling has been put up and beautifully decorated. The walls have been re-frescoed and all the wood-work repainted and finished. The vestries have also been redecorated. Gas and electric lights have been introduced throughout the building. In all parts of the house color has been so blended as to produce a harmonious and most agreeable effect. This work has been done in accordance with plans drawn by the pastor, Rev. F. L. Brooks, and under his supervision. It was determined from the start that these repairs should involve the church in debt. On the first Sunday in April an appeal was made to the congregation, and \$1,255 was subscribed. This was increased till three-fourths of the estimated cost of the improvements was secured. As is usual in such cases, the cost of the improvements exceeded the estimates; yet so nobly have the people given, that at the reopening service the pastor announced that if they would raise \$150 at that service, he would become responsible for the balance of the cost of the repairs. Gifts were circulated, and speedily returned bearing pledges for \$175, the whole to be paid by Feb. 1. The entire cost of these improvements has been about \$2,400, of which amount the members of the church and congregation have contributed more than \$2,000.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 1, a banquet was held in the vestry, which was attended by a large and happy company. After all had satisfied the wants of the inner man, the company was called to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. W. E. Kim. Rev. J. H. Nixorian, a former pastor, then gave an able address on "The Gospel for the Masses." This was followed by an interesting program of music and recitations by the young people.

At the formal reopening on Sunday the altar was beautifully decorated with potted plants and cut flowers. A special feature of this service was the reception of 36 probationers into full membership. These candidates, preceded by their class-leaders, Mrs. Lillian Brooks and Daniel Moore, marched up the two aisles, singing—

"Take my life, and let it be
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The congregation responded, singing—

"Walk in the light," etc.

The candidates were then appropriately addressed by the pastor, after which they were received according to the ritual of the church. Three persons were received on probation at this service. In the evening a love-feast was held and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated. One person asked prayers.

At Thompsville, Nov. 5, 8 persons were received in full connection from probation. These were converted under the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Hollingshead. Special revival services are in progress, with encouraging tokens, under the guidance of Rev. L. B. Coddling, the pastor.

VERMONT CONFERENCE.

St. Johnsbury District.

Hardwick.—Rev. John Morse, who for many years has done efficient service outside this district, has returned from an extended Western trip and settled here.

Rev. N. M. Shaw, who served on Montpelier last year, has blossomed into an evangelist, and is doing acceptable work here and there.

Lyndonville.—Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Morrison, long leading members at this place, have been afflicted in the serious illness of Mrs. Morrison, who is now happily recovering.

Lyndon.—Rev. Leonard Dodd, the pastor, has been obliged to go to a hospital for a surgical operation.

St. Johnsbury.—Pastor Smith's sermon at the union temperance service was published in the St. Johnsbury Republican with favorable comment.

The Preachers' Meeting at Hardwick was considered a great success, twenty-four preachers being present. Rev. E. E. Reynolds preached Monday evening, and Revs. C. P. Taplin and W. S. Smithers gave able addresses at a mass temperance meeting Tuesday evening. Financial Agent Spencer, who is swinging around the circle of preachers' meetings, took part in this, to the delight of the brethren. One thing is sure—the change of boundary lines has resulted in larger preachers' meetings at St. Johnsbury District.

For the accomplishment of this work, so greatly needed, much credit is due to the pastor and the people who have so heartily supported him in his work. It required heroic giving for them to do what they have, as they are almost all laboring people. This church has a wide field, and is now in possession of a house of worship which for beauty and convenience is all that can be desired. With their field efficiently cultivated, as it now doubtless will be, it will not be long before their house will be too small for them.

Sagamore.—Here improvements have been made also. The church and parsonage have been painted and the parsonage shingled, and the old bell in the church tower has been replaced by a new and larger one. The cost of these improvements (\$375) was paid for, which Mr. H. Babcock Burgess, an esteemed member of this church, is entitled to much credit, as it was mainly by his efforts that the money for these improvements was raised. On Sunday, Nov. 5, the pastor, Rev. William Kirby, received 5 probationers into full membership, and one was received by certificate.

Sandwich.—Rev. G. W. Elmer is encouraged by increasing attendance at all services and the deepening of religious interest. The prospect for a general revival is very encouraging.

Norwich District.

Recent bequests and donations to churches on the district have been noteworthy. At Old Mystic the sum of \$1,000, bequeathed to the church in the will of the late Mary Cook Williams, has been received. Several hundred dollars have been expended in repairs and improvements of the church edifice. The reopening is to take place, Nov. 22, with a sermon in the afternoon by Rev. Eben Turrell, presiding elder, and in the evening by Rev. Walter J. Yates, of New London. Rev. John Pearce is pastor.

At Watford, Edward Luce, esq., has recently deeded to the church a plot of ground adjoining the church lot on the west, of about thirty feet frontage and ninety feet depth. This gives the church a fine property on the main street of the village. The parsonage here is receiving a coat of paint on the exterior. Business interests are much depressed, but Bro. Ward and his people are united and earnest. A course of four lectures is in progress, and is well patronized under the management of the Epworth League.

At New London the will of Edward Prest, lately deceased, who was for many years an attendant of the church, provides that at the decease of his widow the church shall receive one-sixth of the estate then accumulated. The property is mostly in houses and lands steadily increasing in value, and will yield a fund to the church of several thousand dollars at some future time.

This church during the past month celebrated the centenary of its establishment in an appropriate manner. Each Sunday during October had some special service and sermon, and the last Sunday was the great day of the feast. Dean M. D. Buell, of Boston University, preached in the morning, and Dr. Varnum A. Cooper in the evening. They were filled with services close packed. Monday, at 2 p. m., the reunion of former pastors and members gave opportunity for reminiscences, history and social greetings. Special invitations to aged members and carriages at their disposal made this service of particular interest to them. The collection in the vestries at 5 o'clock was served by the ladies of the church. It was one of the finest affairs of the kind it has ever been.

Members may procure tickets at the bookstore of Mr. Charles E. Mages, 38 Broad St., Boston, for themselves, at 50 cents each, and accompanying them, at \$1 each, by showing their annual tickets. Tickets for all others, \$1.50 each. Members are requested to procure their tickets before 12 m. of Monday, Nov. 20, as it will be difficult to furnish tickets at the hall on the evening of our anniversary.

POSTPONEMENT.—On account of the continued illness of Rev. M. Frost, of Bangor, at whose church the Bangor District Mission Association was to meet, and for the additional reason that most of the brethren are engaged in revival services, and also the nearness of the holiday season, the committee, after consulting the Presiding Elder, have decided not to call the meeting until February.

ALPHA NOTICE.—The next meeting of the Alpha Chapter will be held Monday, Nov. 20, at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Trustees' Room, at 1 p. m. A paper will be read by Prof. Mitchell on "Inspiration in the Old Testament." Let every brother make an effort to be present.

ARTHUR PAGE SHARP, Secy.

Church Register.

HERALD CALENDAR.

North Boston Dis. Preachers' Meeting, at Immanuel Church, Waltham, Nov. 18.
 Merrimack Valley Preachers' Meeting, at Lakeport, Nov. 22, 23.

Grand Rally of Epworth Leaguers, in Broadfield St. Church, Boston, to greet Secretary Schell, Dec. 5.

Conferences. Place, Time, Bishop.
 N. E. So. Con. Brockton, Mass., April 4 Warren N. Y. East, 4 Fowler
 New York, New York, N. Y., 4 Vincent
 Troy, Coler, N. Y., 4 Warren
 N. Hampshire, Claremont, N. H., 11 Foster
 New England, Waltham, Mass., 11 Fitzgerald
 Bradford, Vt., 18 Warren
 Maine, Skowhegan, Me., 18 Foster
 Vermont, Houlton, Me., May 9, Foster

THE MANCHESTER DISTRICT PREACHERS' MEETING will meet at Goffstown, Dec. 11 and 12. Full program next week.

TO THE MINISTERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.—By your action at the last session of the Conference you promised sympathy and aid to the Brooklyn Hospital and appointed a committee to suggest plans and secure help. Your committee urges that a collection be taken on Thanksgiving Day in all our churches. To what nobler purpose could an offering on such a day be given? Please report the amounts secured to Rev. Dr. Ramsey, No. 57 Rutland St., Boston.

W. W. RAMSEY, Secy.
 W. H. MERRITT, J. D. PICKLES, Com.

TO AUXILIARIES.—W. H. M. S.—The "Religious Periodical Review" calls upon you for aid in its work at the present time. May we briefly state our needs? The need for weekly or monthly religious papers to be sent with reading, into the homes of our church people, South and West; the need for good literature to be sent in bulk to institutions, to pastors, and other Christian workers for distribution. Will you also kindly ascertain and send names and addresses of persons to whom our religious papers would be welcome? All correspondence should be addressed to 232 Prospect St., Cambridgeport, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND METHODIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society will be held in the Historical Room, 36 Broad Street, Nov. 26, at 2:30 p. m. A full attendance is desired. Meeting of Directors of the society at 2 p. m., same date and place.

J. H. MANSFIELD, Secy.

REOPENING.—The East Sausage M. E. Church, that has been closed about four months for improvements and repairs, will be reopened Sunday, Nov. 13, at 10 a. m. Rev. J. O. Knowles, D. D., in the evening. Former pastors and friends are cordially invited to meet. There is to be no money raised other than the usual collection for current expenses.

HENRY DOHR.

Business Notices.

READ the last column on the third page **Every Week** for announcements of the latest publications of the Methodist Book Concern.

For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BOSTON METHODIST PREACHERS' MEETING.—Next Monday, Nov. 20, at 11 a. m., in Western Hall, Prof. Herman Baebler will be read an address upon "Church Music." All are invited.

FREDERICK N. UPHAM, Secy.

METHODIST SOCIAL UNION.—The monthly meeting and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Union will be held in Old Fellows' Hall, corner of Tremont and Berkeley Sts., Boston, Monday, Nov. 20, at 8:30 p. m. Ladies are invited. Dinner will be served at 8:30 p. m. Address appropriate to the anniversary will be delivered by ex-presidents Hon. William Clifton, Hon. Edward H. Dunn, Harvey N. Shepard, esq., Chas. E. Kimball, esq., an original song, by Mrs. Charles W. Johnson, will be read. An address will also be delivered by Rev. James Brady, D. D., pastor of the People's Church, to whom, and his wife, the Union will tender a welcome. Excellent music will be provided by the well-known Cirillo Ladies' Quartet.

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H. E. FOSTER.

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ARTHUR PAGE SHARP, Secy.

THE GRAND RALLY OF EPWORTH LEAGUERS

to greet Secretary Schell, at Broadfield St. Church, Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 5, will hold sessions at 2 and 7 p. m. At 2 p. m. E. M. Taylor and W. T. Pettin will extend greetings. At 7 p. m. will be read by Geo. A. Philmer, R. H. Walker, C. M. Meiden. A Question Drawer will be conducted by Secretary Schell. At 7 p. m. a love-feast, followed by address by Secretary Schell. A collection between services for two delegates from each League on Boston, North Boston, and Lynn Districts. Send question to Secretary Schell at Western Hall, 100 State St., Boston.

GREENLAW—BROCKWAY.—In So. Framingham, Nov. 8, by Rev. E. W. Virgil, Edmund B. Greenlaw and Catherine H. Brockway, both of S. F.

Money Letters from Nov. 6 to 13.
 J. B. Allen, Mrs. L. W. Ames, J. S. Allen, J. E. Budden, G. W. Bryant, Rev. Dr. Crook, C. S. Cummings, S. B. Domes, Mrs. M. A. Dearborn, Mrs. E. U. Field, S. A. Graham, Thomas Haworth, Mrs. M. H. Hazeltine, Newton Hayden, W. W. Hallowell, J. H. Newland, G. S. Parlin, Harriet A. Rand, W. H. Thomas, Henry Tuckley, E. O. Thayer, J. P. West, L. Westworth, H. G. Weeks.

THE MERRIMACK VALLEY PREACHERS' MEETING will be held in Lakeport, N. H., Nov. 21 and 22.

PROGRAM.
 Wednesday, 2 p. m., sermon by G. W. Dorr, followed by organization and reports from churches. At 7:30, sermon by J. E. Robbins, followed with an altar service.

Thursday, 9 a. m., devotional service, conducted by S. C. Keeler; 9:30, Essays: Crimes and Criminals, by Chas. E. R. Wilkins; 10, Epworth Guards, W. H. Tuckling; 10:30, How to Make the Most of Class-meetings, J. L. F. H.; 11, The Sunday-school as an Evangelizing Agency, G. M. Currier; 11:30, extracts of Luke 16: 11, W. J. Wilkins. At 2 p. m., preaching by Dr. D. C. Knowles; 3:30, The Divine and Human Agencies in Revival, W. J. Hill and Wm. Warren; 4:15, Report from Missionary Committee, J. M. Durrell; 4:45, Lessons from the World's Fair, Dr. O. H. Jasper; 7:30, preaching by J. D. LeDro, and supplemental service by C. M. Howard.

All the other brethren will bring sketch of last month.

FOR COM.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
 —OR—
 Other Chemicals
 are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
 which is absolutely pure and soluble.

The Family.

THE OLD HOME IN THE VALLEY.

PROF. BENJ. F. LEONETT.

A vision of vales and mountains,
Before me stands today;
While the sunbeams lend it glory,
The shadows swing and play,
And the green hills watch forever
By the old home far away.

The sunbeams sleep in the valley,
The air of summer blow,
The daisies toss in the meadows
All in the golden glow,
And dreaming still on the waters
The lilies of long ago.

The dear old home by the wayside
With broad roof sloping down,
The hush of the cool sweet shadows
Tossed from the maples' crown,
The mossy caves, the door awning,
And the lichen walls of brown.

The cradle-song of the robin
Hid in the maple leaves,
The old barn, memory haunted,
Filled with the golden sheaves;
The fitting of gaily swallows
From the mud-nests 'neath the eaves.

The thrushes sing in the orchard,
The call of quail a near,
And down from the hillside pasture
The sheep bells ringing clear,
And the song of fall and reaper,
Come back with the waning year.

Oh, but for a day-dream olden
Within the maples' shade,
A breath from the clover meadows
Where restless boyhood played,
Ere over the wide horizon
The feet of the rover strayed!

O valley among the mountains,
My heart beats true to you
For rest in the quiet shadows
When cares of life are through—
Under the clover and daisies,
Under the daisies and dew!

AT THE BAR.

"Who speaks for this man?" From the great
white throne,
Veiled in its rosy clouds, the voice came
forth:
Before it stood a parted soul alone.
And rolling east, and west, and south, and
north,
The mighty accents summoned quick and dead;
"Who speaks for this man, ere his doom be said?"
Shivering, he listened, for his early life
Had passed in dull, unnoted calm away;
He brought no glory to his early strife,
No wealth of fame, or genius' busy ray;
Weak, lone, untried, quiet, and obscure,
Born in the shadow, dying like the poor.

Lo! from the solemn concourse, blessing and dim,
The widow's prayer, the orphan's blest roe;
The stranger told of trouble shared by him;
The lonely of cheerless hours and softened woes;
And like a chorus spoke the crushed and sad,
He gave as all he could and what he had.

And little words of love-kindness said,
And tender thoughts, and beat in time of need,
Sprang up like leaves by soft spring showers fed,
In some waste corner, sown by chance-flung seed.

In grateful wonder heard the modest soul,
Such trifles gathered to so great a whole.
O ye, by circumstance's strong fetters bound,
The store so little, and the hand so frail,
Do but the best ye can for all around;
Let sympathy be true, nor courage fail;
Winning among your neighbors, poor and weak,
Some witness at your trial hour to speak.

—All the Year Round.

THOUGHTS FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

"It was only a glad good morning
As she passed along the way;
But it spread the morning's glory
Over the liveliest day."

There is so much to be set right in the world,
There are so many to be led and helped and
comforted, that we must continually come
in contact with such in our daily life. Let us
only take care that we do not miss our turn
of service, and pass by those to whom we
might have been sent on an errand straight
from God. —Anon.

"Slow to speak." This is not nature. Flesh
and blood are very quick to speak. Scarcely
do you hear the ungracious word before your
more ungracious answers rush to your lips.
And does it pause there? Do the faithful
lips keep the door shut and prevent its egress?
Probably not. You must "answer again." And
your answer provokes a rejoinder. Every
word on either side is a fresh freight for
the flames. And presently, where there were
only a few embers, not enough to light a
candle, there is now a conflagration. Perad-
venture it may die down as suddenly as it
sprang up; but it is more likely to last, and
as it burns on it may spread into a huge
prairie fire. And all this because you would
not heed the caution — be "slow to speak."
This is one of the various rules the Scriptures
give us for avoiding anger and strife, none of
which can be of any radical and permanent
efficacy unless the grand motor, the heart, be
brought under the power of divine love. —
H. A. Boardman.

Only a tiny candle
Lit by him,
Not lost, though he has many
Lamps to trim.
Only an earthen vessel
Used today,
Although in the Master's pathway
Gold ones lay.
Only a cup of water
Given in love,
But the Saviour saw and owned it
From above.
Only the world's detraction
Meekly borne,
Yet He notes the word, the action,
Done in scorn.

Only a little service
By the way,
He'll reward the smallest effort
In that day.
Only following Jesus
To the end;
And then His promised glory
He will send.

—The Christian.

"Don't go thinking that the road to heaven
is all uphill. I can't abide to hear people go
talking of heaven and cheerful about everything
in the world except religion; that's always
doleful an' dismal an' wistful. They can't
put a bit of cheerfulness into their work, an' stick
to that. But begin with religion, they'll
groan directly. The man can do his ten
hours an' more than that in a pinch; an' the
woman can manage the washin', an' look
after the baby, an' cook the dinner too, and
not think that 'tis anything very dreadful.
But when 'tis in the Lord's service, listen to
'em then. They are such poor, weak creat-
ures; an' they have got so many troubles, and
so many trials, an' so many temptations; an'
they are so full of their doubts an' their fears;
an' the devil he is so busy. That's it; that's
it. Smart enough, an' strong enough, an'
clever enough for everything else in the
world, except the one thing that they can't
make for, servin' the Lord. I can't abide it.
Don't get into a way of lookin' always
upon that side, like as if that's all. Ah, bless
His name — what about Him! The glorious

Lord who can make lame folks run, an' blind
folks see, an' deaf folks hear, an' talk about
your temptations an' trials if you like; but
don't talk about Him too, who is able to keep
us from fallin', holdin' us all the way with
His right hand." — Daniel Quorn.

If the most precious are tried in the fire,
are we to escape the crucible? If the di-
amond must be vexed upon the wheel, are we
to be made perfect without suffering? Who
hath commanded the wind to cease from
blowing because our bark is on the deep?
Why and wherefore should we be treated
better than our Lord? The First-born felt
the rod, and why not the younger brethren?
It is pride which would choose a downy pil-
low and a silken couch for a soldier of the
cross. Wiser far is he who, being first re-
solved to the divine will, groweth by the en-
ergy of grace to be pleased with it, and so
learns to gather lilies at the cross-foot, and,
like Samson, to find honey in the lion. —
Spurgeon.

Here is Christ, a force if He is anything,
not a spectacle, not a miracle, not a marvel,
not wonderful to look at, but a force to feel.
How do you get within the power of any
force? You look out of your window, and
men say the frost is freezing, and you see
your neighbors wrapping their cloaks about
them and going down the street as if they
were cold. Men say that a storm is blowing,
and you see them shelter themselves against
the storm that blows. How will you make
that storm a true thing for yourself? Go
out into it. Let the frost smite your cheek,
let the rain beat into your face, let the wind
blow upon your back, and then you know by
personal experience what you have known
by observation before. And so I say that
only when a man puts himself where he
can feel the power of the Christ, where it is
possible for him, if there be a Christ, if
Christ be all that the Christian religion
claims that He is, only when a man puts him-
self where he needs and must have and must
certainly feel that Christ, if there be a Christ,
only then has he a right to disbelieve if the
Christ be not there, only then has he a right
to believe if the Christ find him there. —
Phillips Brooks.

There is no sunshine for those who persist
in keeping their shutters barred. Joy is not
gained by the asking for it, but only by the
acting for it; we have got to walk with Christ
if we want to walk in the sunshine. There is
a lamentable lot of moping and grumbling
and sour-spirited Christians who disgrace the
name they bear. If one of this sort regis-
ters a complaint, should he be a member of the
world to embrace Christianity, he might well re-
ply: "No, I thank you; I have troubles enough
now without being troubled with such a
peevish and doleful religion as yours seems to
be." What a letter of recommendation
some Christians carry in their cheerful con-
fessions! . . . Here are three things which
you, the ailing soul, most need: more faith,
more vigor, more joy in the Holy Spirit.
Your Divine Physician offers them to you, if
you will accept them; but you must let Him
bestow them in His own way and on His own
terms. A happy day would it be in all our
churches if the fever-patients and the emaciated
dyspeptics and the restored paralytics
would come trooping out of the hospitals and
report themselves for duty! — Theodore L.
Cuyler, D. D.

SILENT SINGERS.

MYRA GOODWIN PLANTZ.

"What a friend we have in Jesus,
All our sins and griefs to bear,"
rang through the house in Belle's bird-like
tones.

"There!" sighed Anna, unable to keep
back rebellious tears. "Belle can sing away
her troubles. That child will never know
what life is, for she sings herself over her
worries just as boys keep their courage
going through a dark wood by whistling. No
wonder she is sunny and happy and I down
with the blues half the time! I can't carry
the tune of Yankee Doodle, much less the
hymns I love so well. I might as well have
been born deaf and dumb. I don't envy
people beauty, nor wealth, nor anything but
the power to sing. I feel sometimes as if my
heart would burst if I did not express my
feelings by singing, and when I begin to
make a noise some one laughs and calls out
'You needn't feel so bad about it.' It's all
very well for people who sing to joke about
those who cannot, but I declare, I would be
a cricket just to make a chirp chirp by the
hearth, or a tea-kettle just to sing over the
fire."

"You bawl over enough as it is," said
roughish Belle, who had come in.
But Aunt Mary did not laugh. She looked
up with a sweet, glad light in her sympathet-
ic eyes, and said: "Anna, you will have to
join me in the great company of silent sing-
ers. I fully believe there will be a choir of
angels who will sing louder and better and
more jubilantly in heaven than the rest, and
it will be the redeemed who could not sing
here. But that thought alone would not sat-
isfy me, for, like you, I used to grieve over
being songless. Then I concluded I would
sing in my heart, at least; in the happy tone
of my voice and in my face, if possible."

"Your voice is the sweetest and most
chirpy of any one I ever heard," interrupted
Belle.

"And in spite of all the sickness and sor-
row you have had, you have a young, sunny
face," said Anna.
"Oh, you flatterers! But I'm very thank-
ful if I am getting my silent songs where
people can hear and see them. And there is
another way of silent singing. Can't you
imagine what I mean, girls?"

"Aunt Mary, you make it possible for other
people to sing," said Anna, gravely. "I've
noticed that Belle sings more when you are
here. You make her forget about Jennie's
sad death. You make the children merry
and they sing more. You show Mollie how
to manage her kitchen better, and she keeps
out of her glum spells and sings more. You
cheer papa about his business prospects, and
he goes off humming, 'Oh, Happy Day.' You
take hold of mamma's work-basket, and she
gets time to sing with the children. You are
a regular tuning-fork, setting folks to the
right pitch to sing. You give me an inspi-
ration. I suppose there must be a boy, or
some other power, behind the organ, or the
finest player could not make music."

"That's just it, Anna. God did not give
all those hearts are full of music the voice
to express it in song, but He did the power
to make music — at least harmony in other
ways. I am not a good example of my the-
ory, but I believe you could be, and my bird,
Belle, could add that to her voice, so she
would be a regular chorister."

Belle laughed and went away singing,
"Five O'clock in the Morning," and then,
"Rock of Ages," with little appreciation of
the difference. She was by nature light and
merry like her voice, and Aunt Mary easily

saw that thoughtful Anna would be the real
musician in after years when Belle would
lose her fresh, girlish tones.

"I have always wanted to write poetry,
too," confided Anna, when Belle had gone up-
stairs. "I seem to have thoughts, but there
is always a hitch in the rhyme, and with my
only attempt to get into print the unfeeling
editor wrote on his miserable printed refusal:
'My dear young woman, you should express
your thoughts in prose.'"

"Yet you are a poet, Anna," said Aunt
Mary, warmly. "You do not show it in
verses, but in the artistic way you arrange a
room or the tea-table. And you have the gift
of bringing harmonious people together and
of keeping folks in a good humor, and look-
ing on the hopeful, beautiful side of life — of
being a poem yourself. At least you could
have that blessed gift if you tried to use it."

"I don't exercise any talent except wish-
ing I had one some one else has and does not
appreciate. But from this moment I will try
to get into the poetry of life, in spite of ad-
verse editors, and will be a silent singer and
put other people in tune. Mollie is deaf to
the entreaties of the door-bell this morning,
so I must run to the door."

It was Aunt Martha — and that meant a
great deal to the Willis family. She was
quite deaf of hearing to begin with, which
would only have won hearts to her in sym-
pathy had she not been so sensitive about not
hearing everything that was said, that she
was continually imagining people were talk-
ing about her, and was very unhappy in con-
sequence. She was distressingly neat, so no
housekeeping but her own met her approval.
Aunt Mary was quite the opposite of her
sister-in-law, Aunt Mary. Belle stopped
singing, Mrs. Willis sighed, and Mollie grum-
bled when the visitor's loud voice rang
through the hall.

"I thought I should never get in. A pretty
welcome to my own brother's door! Poor
man! he needs some one here to look after
his home," she began.

"It was my fault," said Anna. "I waited
for Mollie to go, and I suppose she was down
cellar," giving her aunt a very cordial kiss,
for she felt that there was a time to begin her
new kind of singing. How the child so-
nored as Anna expressed her regret that she
had to ring the second time and wait out in
the sharp autumn air! Anna stirred the fire
in the grate and brought up the easiest chair
after she had taken Aunt Martha's wraps.
Mrs. Willis caught her daughter's friendly
spirit and gave her law relative — who had
never been anything else — a very warm
greeting. Even the baby ran on his tiny
feet to the new-come, and was taken up
and hugged and kissed in a way the family
had never seen before, for Aunt Martha
knew very well that her presence was not
welcome, and had hitherto resented it in
every possible way. After seeing that her
aunt was really having a good time, Anna
slipped out to Mollie, who was slamming the
dishes to show her disapproval of the new
guest.

"How hard to be so deaf, Mollie!" began
Anna. "I wish we could make it up to Aunt
Martha in some way, and I don't think we
have ever thought about that when she was
here. We can at least please her about her
food. If you will make some of your nice
corn bread, I will prepare her favorite pud-
ding."

"And there will have to be brown bread in
the house, for nothing that other folks like
agrees with her," said Mollie; but in spite
of herself she caught Anna's happy spirit,
and added: "Well, to please you, Miss
Anna, I'll do my best for your aunt this
time."

"Thank you. I think I have a good op-
portunity to help you, too. Let me trim
your new hat."

"Oh, thank you!" said Mollie. "Your
hats are prettier than the ones you girls buy
down town, and I need every cent I can save
to help mother through the winter."

As Anna returned to the parlor she heard
Mollie's rich voice singing, "I'm a Child of
a King."

Anna stopped long enough in the parlor to
give Aunt Martha the latest family news in a
clear, distinct voice, which is so pleasant to
a person to whom most people scream at the
top of their voices, making the deaf one feel
as if his infirmity was being advertised to
all the world.

Then Anna saw that she had a little while
before dinner in which to finish her lessons
for Monday, for it was the last year of her
high school course.

"Oh, Anna," Belle said as soon as her sis-
ter was well settled with her books. "Mamma
says that I must run over to Mrs. Green's,
and if I do, I cannot get my dress done for
the party this evening."

"I will go," said Anna. "We do not go
to Judge Morrow's until six, and I can write
this translation in an hour."

"It's a shame to let you, you unselfish old
darling, but it is a perfect wonder to me how
easily you get your lessons this hardest year of
all," said Belle.

"It's the easiest year because I conquered
the beginning of my Latin and other stud-
ies," replied the young girl, who knew Belle
had found her school life a difficult and un-
pleasant thing.

"I never master the beginnings of things,
and everything is hard," murmured Belle,
and as she took up her sewing, determined to
do better work on her dress, Anna heard her
singing, —

"To him that o'ercometh,
God giveth a crown."

lois, 'cause cash boys are always waiting to
jump into a place if a fellow is laid off a few
weeks. Thank your mother, too, as well as
your father. Mother will sing all day now
that she knows she has a little money and
work ahead, and that I can have my place
again."

"Neither your mother nor you, George,
need fear about work, because you do it well,"
Anna said, as she took the little cloak Mrs.
Green had wrapped up; and as she ran down
the steps of the tenement-house, she heard
Mrs. Green's happy voice singing, "There is
Sunshine in my Soul Today."

Dinner was ready, with the pudding which
Mollie had insisted on making when she
found Anna had so much to do.
"You look troubled, papa," Anna said,
when she ran out into the hall to help her
father with his overcoat, as he had rheuma-
tism in one arm.

"Times are so hard, daughter. Collections
were worse than usual this morning, and
Aunt Martha has been worrying me with her
losses until I feel about discouraged," was
the gloomy answer.

"But, papa, she is alone in the world, and
has enough to care for herself above her
losses, so don't worry about auntie. As for
the rest of us, we girls will soon be earning
and helping you. And as for the time, as the
old colored woman said, 'God is not dead,'"
said Anna, brightly.

"No, indeed; and this world is in His providen-
tial care, no matter how dark and mysteri-
ous life seems at times," and the busy man
went off humming, "How Firm a Founda-
tion."

Anna was able to finish her study and get
off to the tea-party with her sister, and in
just that one evening she was surprised to
find many little opportunities to make others
feel like singing. One made quite a differ-
ence in the prospects of one of her young
friends.

"Do you sing, Miss Anna?" asked her
host.
"No, sir," she answered with a smile;
but Miss Evans does, and as she is a stranger
and is hoping to get an opportunity to
sing in some church and give lessons to finish
her own musical education, I wish our young
people could hear her lovely voice."

Miss Evans was delighted to have the op-
portunity to sing, and Belle was willing to
play for her, remembering Aunt Mary's
words.

"Her voice is just what I want in our new
church quartet," said a gentleman who was
present; and later Miss Evans came to Anna
with a glowing face to thank her for the help
she had given her, as Mr. Barton offered her
the place that would make her able to carry
out her plans for the future.

When the girls got home, Mrs. Willis
and Aunt Mary were sitting over the dying
fire for a last talk, for this visitor was to
leave early on Monday morning.

"I was just telling Aunt Mary how I hated
to change aunts, but some way you have
put a new spirit in Aunt Martha, for she sang
the baby to sleep, and I heard her singing as
she got ready for bed, 'I Want to be an An-
gel,'" said Mrs. Willis, as Anna ran in to say
"good-night."

Belle went on upstairs humming a snatch
of song and waking several people at the
same time; but Anna did not envy her sister
her musical gift this time, for she caught a
sweet hope of the future blessedness of her
life when Aunt Mary said: —

"It was our little Anna who started all of
us to singing today, and the child whom you
say has no voice is really your singing pil-
grim."

ABOUT WOMEN.

—Miss Floretta Vining kept the best of Mrs.
Lucy Stone at the World's Fair surrounded with
fresh white roses, from the time of Mrs. Stone's
death till the close of the Fair. Mrs. Ednah D.
Cheney says she hopes this best of Mrs. Stone will
find a place in the State House in Boston. It may
interest our readers to learn that in 1849 Lucy Stone
was a student at Wilbraham Academy. In a letter
to her brother, written at that time, she said: "I
have been examining the doctrine of Christian per-
fection, and I cannot avoid the conclusion that it
is attainable in this life. . . . I am glad your
prayer-meetings are good. Warren needs a revival.
I hope you may have one. My own heart is cold
as clay. I often think I have never been a Christian,
for how can one who has never known the love of God
go so far away?"

A large water jug and two cups of hammered
silver have been presented to Mrs. Edward Kelly,
of Fort Wayne, by the railroad company to which she
rendered efficient service at the time of the train
disaster near her home. She turned her house into
a hospital, and with her family served as attendants,
allowed the officials to use her parlor for business
meetings, and refused to accept moneyed compensa-
tion for what she considered simple Christian charity.

—Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, expects to visit
the midwinter fair in San Francisco, at which her
colossal statue of Queen Isabella is to be a prominent
attraction. While at the World's Fair Miss Hosmer
participated in the dedication of the only thing to
the memory of the Spanish Queen on the grounds —
the little pampas grass pavilion in the California
Building. The dedication had been postponed all
summer waiting Miss Hosmer's arrival from her
present home in Rome.

—It was during his consular residence in Ven-
ice that W. D. Howells married Miss Eleanor Mead,
of Brattleboro, Vt., a sister of Larkin G. Mead, the
sculptor, the marriage taking place at the American
legation in Paris in 1862, writes Professor H. H.
Boyesen in a delightful article entitled, "How
ells at Close Range," in the November Ladies' Home
Journal. Mrs. Howells has always been a true
helpmeet to her husband in his literary labors, in
which she naturally takes a vital interest. He is in
the habit of consulting her about his plots, and she
submitted to her everything he writes, before it is per-
mitted to reach the printer. Formerly, when her
health was better than it is now, she was in the habit
of reading the proof-sheets of every forthcoming
novel. She is a woman of subtle and penetrating
insight, a keen judge of men, and artistically gifted
in a high degree.

—At the recent annual meeting of the Girls'
Friendly Society in Trinity Church, this city, Bishop
Lawrence, who preached the sermon, said: —

"I know of no worldliness so subtle as that which
may undermine the early enthusiasms of the young
woman as she enters the world of society or of work.
Each step from the decline of the high ideal and
noble ambitions of childhood down to the lower
standards of social life at middle age, or the stolid
indifference of a workaday, hard-driven life, may be
justified to her own satisfaction, and really she may
not have the slightest conception that she is self-
deceived; and yet the decline there. As we look
back over the vista of Christian centuries, we find
that the heavenly company, the saints recognized
throughout Christendom as saints, were of all kinds
of many opinions and of many shades of thought.
There were certain features that marked them as
citizens of heaven; these were, as we have tried to
express it, heavenly-minded men, women and

children. And I know of no higher work, save, of
course, than that of leading men and women
and girls into that company."

—A new occupation for women is noted in the
January Number Monthly, one for which many young
women are peculiarly adapted — trained attendants
for invalids.

"The Massachusetts Emergency and Hygienic
Association has just prepared a class of young
women for a new occupation, that of trained attend-
ants for convalescents, chronic invalids, elderly per-
sons and little children. It often happens that
members of a family are either untrained, unwilling,
or unable through business engagements, to care for
their own sick or feeble. The trained nurse is too
expensive to be kept through weeks, per-
haps months, of weary convalescence, and the
patient, who perhaps was doing well at her depart-
ure, begins to suffer for proper care. The trained
attendant, who has been instructed by competent
trained nurses, is then prepared to take her place.
She has been taught how to ventilate the room,
make beds, bathe the patient, serve and prepare
the food, and do the many other things neces-
sary to make life as pleasant as possible for the sick.
The young women admitted to the Boston classes
must be at least twenty years of age, and be pos-
sessed of good antecedents. The course of thirty
lessons, for which three dollars is paid, is followed
by an examination, which, if creditably passed,
entitles the pupil to a diploma."

A SERENE MEMORY.

"Silence, against which we dare not cry,
Aches round us like a strong disease and new."

WHILE we vainly strive to realize that the
winning voice is still forever, that the sweet
familiar face will come with answering smile no
more, we recall freshly the brave and saintly spirits
gone beyond, and say, "She is in good company."
When I first knew Mrs. Stone in this office, I knew
also the noble presence of Wendell Phillips, the ear-
nest, benignant look of the elder Garrison. Here we
saw the fine, statuesque face of Hon. Samuel E.
Seawall, who wrought for women with heart and
voice and pen while life was his, and his wife's light
figure that belied her snowy curls. Here often came
Abby May in her powerful prime, and beautiful
Julia Annagood; Charles Black and Charles Codman,
staunch fighters both. Mrs. Child was living then,
full of sympathy, although feeble. Rev. James
Freeman Clarke was president of the State Associa-
tion. Louise Alcott lent her quick wit and ready
pen to any work for suffrage. Mrs. Sarah Shaw
Russell, with her gracious bearing, and Judge
Thomas Russell of the silver tongue, came here.
Here, too, I heard Dr. Bowditch — old, tremulous,
infirm, but with dark eyes blazing still — tell the
story of Anthony Burns in such graphic way that
one almost heard the tolling of the bells. Here
throne in memory many less known, but no less
true. And while I leave to able hands the story of
these years, I bear my testimony of reverent gra-
titude to "the simple great ones gone," above all to
the dear leader, near whom, though only as an arm-
bearer, I have been proud to stand.

Looking back over my life with her, I have three
distinct impressions: First, of a certain rock-like
integrity upon which, almost incessantly, we all
leaned. There was one steady purpose dominating
all — equal right for women before the law. But
as Mrs. Cheney has truly said, she did not crave it
because she was a woman, but on the broader ground
of eternal justice. Second, her crystal purity of
nature. I used to think Whittier's line on Charles
Sumner might fit her as well: —

"White-souled, clean-handed, pure of heart."

I have known few people who gave such a feeling of
cleanness, through and through. With the solemn
sense of a great duty always strong upon her, life
was as sacred thing, and she held no party with evil.
But third, and perhaps deepest, is my memory of her
strong maternal instinct. In look and voice she was
most motherly, with a charming coyness and tenderness
about her that won all, and her heart went out
with keenest sympathy to any mother suffering from
whatever cause. I remember one limp woman,
really, perhaps, unfit to support or care for her chil-
dren, but who had come to Mrs. Stone in trouble
because they were separated from her. Mrs. Stone
succored and encouraged and bore with her until it
seemed useless to do more, and I said so. I recall
the pitiful, sorrowful tone in which Mrs. Stone
answered: "I know it all, dear, but she hangs on
for children!"

The last day I saw her alive I told her that Mrs.
Nowell, of Winchester, an old friend, had taken the
trouble to come in person and ask about her. "Ah!"
she said, "she was Wendell Phillips' right hand
in the old time." I told her Mr. Sanborn had also come
to inquire. That brought vivid memories, too; and
I felt a sudden poignant regret that so much of rich
reminiscence might have been mine to hear and hers
to tell in the years gone by, had not the daily duty,
the stress of battle for the cause she loved best, been
so pressing. The serene memory of that last day
will linger with me always. The golden dying of
autumn was all about me as I went up to the house,
and utter stillness in the soft air. Mrs. Stone sat
at an eastern window, weak and weary, but with the old
bright welcome for me still, and before her, like a sea
of glass, spread the beautiful bay. I could only
think of "the upper chamber whose name was Peace,"
and of how precious a pilgrim, calm, faith-
ful, undaunted, was nearing her journey's end. —
C. W., in Women's Journal.

THE RUBBISH KEEPING HABIT.

I VISITED an old house some time ago where
everything wore a look of decay and ruin.
Having occasion to go into the garret with a member
of the family, I discovered an immense pile of rub-
bish, composed of broken old chairs, frames of
broken mirrors, dilapidated washstands, ragged bed
quilts, which had been carefully washed and laid
away, and a rusty and useless stove. A chest in one
corner was filled with torn books, which had neither
beginning nor end, photographs from which the
heads had been torn, a broken-backed and decayed
album, half sheets of music and pasteboard boxes,
some without covers, and other covers without
boxes.

"For what in the world are you saving all this
rubbish?" I queried. "Why don't you sell the
rusty stove for old iron, and the bed quilt to the
ragman, and make a bonfire of the contents of this
chest?"

The lady lifted her hands in protestation. "O
you destructive creature!" she cried. "All these
things may come handy some day. I always believe
in saving everything. These pasteboard boxes, for
instance, are handy in case you want to send away a
photograph, and the old bed quilts would be just the
thing to smother flames with in case of fire. There
is nothing like economy, you know."

"But this is not economy," I insisted. "Were
you to sell all this rubbish to the ragman and the old
iron man, it would bring you money enough to buy
all the photographs envelopes you desire, with ready
made pasteboard boxes, and hand grenades with
which to extinguish fire."

"I never heard of those things," she said.
"No," I replied. "People who have a mania for
accumulating old truck never do keep up with the
times."

The mind which is bent on saving a

A SPECIAL OFFER —TO— New Subscribers FOR THE YEAR 1894. Fifteen Months for One Subscription.

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A. S. WEED, Publisher,
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Review of the Week.

Tuesday, November 7.

— Emperor William issues an edict against gambling in the German army.

— The King of Ashantee stoned to death in the streets of his capital.

— Sixty-three anarchists arrested in Milan.

— The military called out to quiet a riot of the unemployed in Amsterdam.

— President Hippolyte succeeds in suppressing a revolt in Haiti.

— Rev. Channey Giles, the leader of the New Jerusalem Church in this country, dies in West Philadelphia.

— Death of Gen. Samuel J. Bridge in this city, who gave the Harvard statue to the University in Cambridge.

— Mormon Church funds restored to the church authorities in accordance with a joint resolution of Congress.

— Middlebury College, Vermont, to receive \$150,000 bequeathed by Charles J. Starr.

— Lynn to receive \$100,000 from the estate of Elizabeth Shute for a public library building.

— Death of Sir Andrew Clark, the eminent London physician.

— Peter Tchaikovsky, the Russian musical composer, dies of cholera in St. Petersburg.

— Mello's agents in New York trying to buy tags with which to sink the vessels of the new Brazilian fleet.

Wednesday, November 8.

— Election returns indicate Republican success in Iowa, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and possibly New Jersey. Maynard defeated in New York; Massachusetts elects Greenhalge (Republican) by a large majority.

— Fought bridge trains to Washington to be taken off.

— Hot fighting at Manila; the Riffian bullets reach the town.

— Confirmation of the report that one of Mello's ships rammed and sank a transport carrying 1,300 Brazilian troops, all of whom went down with the ship.

— The death roll at Santander rising; the number of dead, wounded and missing now put at nearly 1,000.

— The steamer "Costa Rica," flying the Stars and Stripes, fired upon by a fort in Honduras because she refused to surrender a passenger on board—a refugee.

— Seven Princeton students indicted for having.

Thursday, November 9.

— A handsome granite monument to be erected in Rural Cemetery, Worcester, to the memory of the historian, George Bancroft.

— Later election returns: Greenhalge's plurality in this State, 55,691; rapid transit bill defeated. McKinney claims 80,000 plurality in Ohio. Pennsylvania goes Republican by a majority of 120,161. Maynard in New York barred under by about 90,000 plurality. Virginia is Democratic by 40,000 majority. Woman suffrage successful in Colorado.

— A railway collision in Chicago, caused by a fog; five killed and thirty injured.

— A bomb exploded in a crowded Barcelona opera house; thirty deaths result.

— Death at Jamaica Plain, of Francis Parkman, the eminent historian.

Friday, November 10.

— The Franklin Fund trustees vote to establish a trade school in this city; the amount available will be \$350,000.

— The natives in India growing restive under British rule.

— The R. Mass attacking Manila one for peace; the war probably ended.

— Balwago, the Matafelen capital, captured by the forces of the South African Company and burned; 2,000 natives slain in the fight.

— Death of Prof. Herman A. Hagen, the Harvard entomologist.

— A "head-on" collision during a fog on the Hocking Valley road, near Rising Sun, O.; four trainmen killed.

— The ban removed from secret societies for Roman Catholics in this country; they may unite with such, the Masonic fraternity excepted.

— Suicide, at North Easton, of George K. Davis, ex-Gov. Ames' secretary.

— The Ocean Mail Subsidy act, passed two years ago, reported to be a failure; the steamship companies receive pay, but give no increased service.

— The death of Mrs. and Miss Tools, of South Boston, traced to poisoning by potassium cyanide in porter; two sons and a daughter of the family under arrest; the aged father dies from the shock of the tragedy.

— The Edison incandescent lamp patents expire in England.

Saturday, November 11.

— Spain will deal with Morocco now; the Sultan will have to pay for the Rifian uprising.

— Ex-Minister Stevens blamed for recognizing the provisional government of Hawaii; our government to consent to the restoration of royalty there.

— A crank demands \$60,000 of a bank treasurer in Cleveland; he fires one shot which does no harm, and then jumps out of the window.

— The late Mayor Harrison of Chicago leaves an estate worth only \$950,000.

— Adrian Van Sinderen, indicted in 1891 for embezzling \$200,000 in trust funds and supposed to be dead, discovered to be alive in Berlin.

— John C. Ruo again arrested for a crime committed nine years ago in New York; a new effort to bring him to trial for embezzling \$2,945,000 of the funds of the Second National Bank, of which he was president.

Monday, November 12.

— Honduras apologizes for firing upon the American flag.

— Death of ex-Governor Charles H. Bell, of New Hampshire.

— W. P. Putnam, ex-president of the defunct National Granite State Bank, of Exeter, N. H., charged with appropriating \$30,000, and lodged in jail.

— A thousand anarchists in Chicago commemorate the Haymarket bomb-throwing by a demonstration in the cemetery where the executed anarchists were buried.

— A threat by the Brazilian rebels to hoist the imperial flag, and fight for the restoration of monarchy.

— Secretary Herbert will advocate the building of battle-ships.

— Mr. Gladstone to amend the Parish Councils bill so as to give women the right to vote for or be elected parish councillors.

THANKSGIVING.

President Cleveland has issued the following Thanksgiving Day proclamation:—

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

While the American people should every day remember with praise and thanksgiving the Divine goodness and mercy which have followed them since their beginning as a nation, it is fitting that one day in each year should be especially devoted to the contemplation of the blessing we have received from the hand of God, and to the grateful acknowledgment of His loving-kindness.

Therefore I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the thirtieth day of the present month of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, to be kept and observed by all the people of our land.

On that day let us forego our ordinary work and employments, and assemble in our usual places of worship, where we may recall all that God has done for us, and where from grateful hearts our united tribute of praise and song may reach the throne of grace.

Let the reunion of kindred and the social meeting of friends lend cheer and enjoyment to the day, and let generous gifts of charity for the relief of the poor and needy prove the sincerity of our thanksgiving.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States, which I have caused to be hereto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord 1893, and of the independence of the United States the 118th.

GROVER CLEVELAND,

By the President:

WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State.

India as I Saw It

was the subject of Mr. G. F. D. Paine's lecture last evening to the Boys' and Girls' Christian Band in the Prospect St. Rink, Cambridge. Scenes in the cities and jungles of India were finely illustrated, and the manners and customs of the people described and shown to a very large company of people, filling the building to the doors.

"SWEET CHARITY."

The program of The Youth's Companion for 1894 is brighter than ever. In addition to the literary part offered, the publishers present to all new and renewing subscribers an exquisite picture in colors, reproduced from one of the American Academy of Design paintings. It is called "Sweet Charity," a charming young woman of colonial times on an errand of mercy. Its beauty must be seen to be appreciated.

The program of the historical and educational O. A. Country Pilgrimage which has been arranged for January next by Bishop Vincent, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Rev. Dr. Lunn, the editor of the Review of the Churches, has just received an interesting addition. The Right Rev. Hon. James Bryce, M. P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the present British Cabinet, and author of "The American Commonwealth," has consented to show the Pilgrims the Houses of Parliament, and lecture to them upon these historic buildings. He writes to say: "I am much interested in the Chautauque movement—one of the most remarkable phenomena of modern America—and if I am in London when Bishop Vincent's party arrives, it will give me much pleasure to meet them in Westminster Hall, and explain, so far as I can, our arrangements to them. Their program seems an excellent one."

GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the genius, the spirit of the Gospel make me an optimist. The Methodist Church today is not giving to half its ability. Can we talk of overtaking the church at fifty-seven cents a member in a year for missions? We are not yet down to nerve; we have taken out nothing yet. Shall we make the heathen of Africa and Asia help us pay for our hard times? We need an heroic faith. We must look up and not down, forward and not back. These hard times are times for harder work and greater personal sacrifice."

Bishop Harts said that the effect on the church of adopting the lowest amount proposed would be most serious. "If this lowest amount is adopted, it will compel the return of many missionaries. The return of the first missionary who has thus to set his face towards home will create a panic in the church. We cannot so soon prevent any voting for the highest figure, I favor the appropriation of \$1,200,000."

Dr. Goucher, of Baltimore, said: "Debts are relative. We had a debt of \$250,000 when Chaplain McCabe went into office. That debt represented one-third and more of the entire income of that year. The debt today is only one-eleventh of the income. It is unnecessary to provide for that debt this year."

In view of the wonderful growth in the foreign field, in view of the increase of 15,000 members in one part of that field, he deprecated any wholesale cutting down of appropriations.

Dr. Buckley called attention again to the fact that in 1874, the year after the last great panic, the receipts of the Society fell from \$647,000 to \$618,000, and in five years to their lowest point—\$477,000. He remembered how Dr. Eddy died, worn out by contending with the burdens and difficulties of that time. He recalled, too, the death of Dr. Munroe, in the time of the insolvency of the Church Extension Society—of whose Bishop James had died a martyr. "Divine Providence must not be relied upon to correct the faults of human improvidence. We must remember that, as a church, we have a thousand enterprises in hand involving the raising and expending of twenty millions a year. We can afford to carry the debt, if we retrench at the same time."

The final vote was called for and taken. Bishop Fitzgerald's motion to appropriate \$1,279,000 was defeated by a large majority. \$1,200,000 was defeated the motion of Bishop Fowler, appropriating \$1,300,000, although the vote was close. An amendment to Mr. Spear's motion to give \$1,134,000 to the work was made by Bishop Andrews, making the whole amount \$1,150,000, and this sum was finally adopted.

The appropriation for miscellaneous expenses was fixed at \$119,000 to be divided as follows: Contingent fund, \$25,000; incidentals, \$45,000; office expenses, \$30,000; public relations, \$10,000; missionary visits, \$9,000. The proportions of the total sum voted were made, last year, 55 per cent. for the foreign work, and 45 per cent. for domestic missions and the home field.

Bishops Goodsell and Fowler and Dr. S. P. Upham were appointed a committee to confer with representatives of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in regard to the condition of Chinese women on the Pacific coast.

A report on the Chinese work in San Francisco was presented by Bishop Merrill, and a special committee, consisting of Bishops Goodsell and Fowler and Messrs. Spear, Wilding and McLean, was appointed on Chinese work. The change of the location of our premises at San Francisco was strongly urged by Bishop Merrill.

Bishops Warren, Mallahan and Walden, with Revs. T. R. Fleming, M. S. Hard, J. R. Bentley, J. F. Goucher, J. R. Day and H. K. Carroll, were made a committee on New Work, and it was ordered that all applications for aid in new work should be first referred to them. A committee, consisting of members of the episcopal board, general district representatives and delegates from the field, was appointed to consider the work in our cities.

In the evening a public reception was tendered to the Bishops and the members of the Committee. The beautiful church presented a striking appearance, brilliantly lighted, and crowded in every part. Outside, high up upon the spire shone, in lines of electric fire, the symbol of the Christian faith.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. J. F. Chaffee, presiding elder of the district, and was addressed by Mayor Knuts, who presented a welcome from the city, and Mr. Wyman, who greeted the Committee in the name of Minneapolis and local Methodism. Bishop Vincent and Dr. J. M. Buckley spoke in response.

An informal, but brilliant and crowded reception followed. The parlors and Sunday school rooms of the church were beautifully decorated with palms and chrysanthemums. Light refreshments were served from tables in the side rooms, presided over by ladies from the different churches of the city. In order that the members of the Committee might meet as many persons as possible, they were arranged in groups in the larger rooms, and local pastors and laymen were stationed near to make introductions. In this happy way Dr. French, pastor of the church, reversed ordinary conditions, and with genial audacity "stationed" the Bishops. At least a thousand persons were thus presented to the Bishops and their colleagues on the Committee.

Friday.

A still brighter and balmier morning smiled on the Committee as it assembled on Friday morning.

Bishop Merrill took the chair at 9 o'clock. Bishops Merrill and Fowler, with Secretary Baldwin and Treasurer Hunt, were appointed a committee to nominate committees for Eastern Asia, Western Asia, Europe, and South America, to whom all special appeals from these parts of the world shall be first submitted.

In accordance with the vote to deal first with Domestic Missions, the appropriations to Welsh Work were considered.

An effort was made to secure a uniform scaling down of all appropriations one-ninth, but after a warm discussion each case was left to be dealt with on its merits, the fact being held in view that a general reduction of 11 per cent. on last year's appropriations was imperative.

The representatives of the districts made gallant efforts to secure the largest possible appropriations for the Welsh work in their constitutions, but in nearly all cases the reduction regarded as necessary was made. In view of the provision made by other churches, and the small results heretofore reached by our mission in Wisconsin, the grant (\$200) was discontinued. Other amounts were fixed as follows: Northern New York, \$300; Philadelphia, \$445; Rock River, \$300; Wyoming, \$300.

Rev. I. B. Scott, representing Texas, asked that \$5,000 be allowed the Austin Conference, Texas, for work among Scandinavians. He proposed increase of \$3,000 on last year. He spoke of the large influx of Scandinavian settlers coming into that territory. Bishops Goodsell and Walden opposed the increase,

and the grant of \$2,000 last year was scaled down to \$1,700.

Other appropriations for Scandinavian Work were made as follows: California, \$2,900, last year, \$3,300; Colorado, \$445, last year, \$500; Central Swedish, \$5,489, last year, \$5,920; East Maine, \$445, last year, \$500; New York, in view of special circumstances, received the same grant as last year, \$1,000. New England, which last year received \$2,500, including \$1,000 for new work, received \$5,000, thus really securing an advance of \$500. This action of the Committee was largely influenced by the testimony of Bishop Goodsell and Hon. Alden Spear. Mr. Spear told how the pastor at Quinsigamond appealed to the men of his charge to give him a week's wages as a contribution towards a new church building. Every man responded and brought his envelope, the total contribution making the magnificent gift—\$1,000.

Results of work and expenditure in the Philadelphia Conference were not regarded as sufficient to warrant a continuance of the appropriation, which last year was \$500. In lieu thereof \$625 was assigned to the Wilmington Conference. Similar action was taken in regard to Swedish work in Southern California, the grant being discontinued. In all other cases the amounts agreed upon were conforming to the reduced scale necessitated by the financial situation.

New England Southern, \$1,700; Northern Swedish, \$4,300 (\$200 available at once); Norwegian and Danish, \$9,800; Pacific Sound, \$2,400; Western Norwegian-Danish, \$12,000 (\$1,000 for schools at discretion of the Bishop), as against \$15,000 last year.

Considerable discussion arose as to Work in Utah. Bishop Fowler said: "Two great world religions made great progress at the World's Fair—Romanism and Mormonism. They stand now as they never stood before. We have to live with these people, and are yet to encounter difficulties with them."

Dr. Buckley thought there was little to fear from Mormonism. Its growth was not by converts made in this country, but by recruits from abroad.

The claims of the German Work were ably presented by Dr. Barth, of St. Louis, but he was unable to save the appropriations for his district from the "scaling" knife. The 11 per cent. reduction was impartially applied in every case. The amounts finally conceded were: German work, California, \$4,445, as against \$5,000 last year. Central German, \$4,900—\$445 for work in Detroit; Chicago, \$4,424; East German, \$6,230; Northern German, \$5,330; Northern Pacific, \$5,830; Northwest German, \$5,535; St. Louis German, \$5,775; S. German, \$4,890; West German, \$6,220.

The Committee next proceeded to consider the needs and claims of the French Work. In place of \$1,200 apportioned to Louisiana last year, \$700 was voted to the Gulf mission, where the prospects of good results are more hopeful. New England, \$1,000 as against \$1,200 last year. New England Southern, \$1,400; New Hampshire, \$1,066; Northwest Indiana, \$445; Rock River, \$1,500.

In the early part of the afternoon session the committee on Chinese Work in the city of San Francisco reported, recommending that the present building be sold, and the proceeds used towards obtaining suitable premises more centrally and conveniently situated. The recommendation was adopted.

A communication was received from Han-chen Place Church, Peking, cordially inviting the Committee to meet there in 1894.

A committee to report on funds for buildings for missionary work in foreign countries, was appointed as follows: Bishops Foss, Nindé, Vincent, Newman, Goodsell, Dr. Bentley and Dr. S. Hunt.

The nominating committee reported, recommending the following committees:—

Eastern Asia—Bishops Fowler, Mallahan and Goodsell, C. C. McCabe, S. L. Baldwin, S. P. Upham, H. K. Carroll.

Western Asia—Bishops Bowman and Hunt, J. O. Peck, M. S. Hard, R. M. Freshwater, J. F. Goucher, and R. B. Tuttle.

Europe and Africa—Bishops Nindé and Vincent, Karl Cranston, J. L. J. Barth, M. D. C. Crawford, H. K. Sanford. Africa's Bishop—Wm. Day.

South America and Mexico—Bishops Foss, Newman, and Fitzgerald, S. Hunt, G. C. Wilding, J. S. McLean, Homer Eaton.

(Continued next week.)

Special Dispatch to "Zion's Herald."

The deliberations of the General Missionary Committee are made peculiarly difficult and anxious by the debt of \$1,095,000 which faces the Society, whereas last year was begun with a balance in hand of \$40,000. The weight of opinion seems to be rather against any immediate recovery of the financial position. As a result, a general scaling down of all appropriations has taken place. The only exceptions have been in cases where successful work makes reduction of grants impossible.

On Saturday morning the sale of mission premises in San Francisco was authorized, the proceeds to be used for providing more central and attractive quarters. Bishop Goodsell reported a wonderful work among Japanese in San Francisco. One thousand young men have been converted—400 in the city alone. He happened in a few weeks ago on Sunday morning, and found 300 young men at the service. Responses, tears, and all signs of holy spiritual emotion were manifest. These Japanese converts are maintaining two of their own number as missionaries to their own people in Honolulu.

Bishop Nindé told of one Japanese convert, now minister to the Mexican republic, a man of wealth and influence, present every Friday evening at the church prayer-meeting. Bishop Fowler said that the Japanese young men converted on the Pacific Coast now number 1,100, with more than 500 on probation. Hon. Alden Spear had visited this Japanese mission in San Francisco. The temperature of the building was between 40 and 50 degrees, but a warm Methodist fire was burning in the young men's hearts. Bro. Wilding told how the work had spread into Oregon and Washington. Two young men from San Francisco came and held meetings for weeks, and nearly 400 young Japanese men were converted. These cheering tidings were like a burst of sunshine, and the Committee broke out spontaneously into exclamations and songs of praise.

Secretary J. O. Peck had remained silent through the session because burdened. He now desired to declare his purpose to relinquish his proposed visit to India, all his arrangements for which had been made, and authorized by the Board. He felt the sacrifice, but in view of present urgency felt it his duty to relinquish. A unanimous vote appreciating Dr. Peck's magnanimous surrender of the opportunity was adopted on the motion of Dr. M. D. C. Crawford and Bishop Foss.

Sunday was bright and beautiful. Every Methodist sanctuary was crowded to the doors. The services were characterized by great interest and spiritual power.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, U. S. Commissioner of Education for Alaska, was introduced to the Committee Monday morning. It was agreed to approve an appropriation of \$4,000 by W. H. M. S., congratulating them on the success of their school at Ulauskak, and approving the appointment of a teacher who shall also be a preacher.

JAMES YEAMES.

THE CONFERENCES.

(Continued from Page 5.)

The nucleus of a society, and is gratified by increasing congregations and a prosperous Sunday school.

Greensboro.—Pastor McNeil has his hands overfilled, with four preaching places, a full complement of prayer meetings, and all the pastoral work an able-bodied man can do in six days in the week. A goodly number have begun the Christian life in one of the out-appointments.

Williamstown.—Several have recently been baptized here. The meetings in the quarry district are unusually well attended, and the outlook is hopeful.

RETLAW.

Montpelier District.

Northfield.—A gracious revival has been in progress here, and at Grandisville for some time; 170 have expressed a determination to become followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. Rev. S. Donaldson, the pastor, has been assisted by Rev. W. H. Jackson.

South Londonderry.—A revival is also in progress at this place. Rev. Geo. H. Sisson, pastor, has been assisted by Rev. A. W. Ford, of Windsor. The congregations are large and the pastor has a strong hold on the hearts of the people.

Bradford.—The Epworth League of West Bradford have taken in hand two churches, and

are painting it on the outside. They will also build a tower and do other needed repairs. The League is made up largely of persons who have begun the Christian life within a year. Surely a revival is a grand thing when it will do what the revival last winter did for West Bradford.

Proctorville also reports a number of conversions. On a recent Sunday 2 were baptized and received on probation.

Woodstock.—The church is receiving a coat of paint on the outside. The spiritual work of the church is prospering also. Rev. O. D. Clapp is serving his fourth year, and it bids fair to be the best thus far.

Windsor.—The pastor, Rev. A. W. Ford, exchanged with Rev. George H. Sisson, of South Londonderry, last Sunday. Mr. Sisson is a Windsor boy and a large congregation greeted him, and he repaid them by giving them an excellent sermon.

White River Junction.—A very successful Preachers' Meeting and Epworth League convention was held, Oct. 31-Nov. 2. There were very few failures on the part of those assigned papers, and the papers presented were of a high order, showing care in the preparation and thoughtfulness in the selection of the subject matter introduced. While nearly every article was excellent, and it would be difficult to mention any without naming every one as worthy of special mention, yet the sermons by Revs. Applebee and Hough, and the address of Rev. L. P. Tucker before the Epworth League were especially fine. The good people of the church gave the visitors a royal welcome and splendid fare.

L. L.

Thanks-giving Reunion of the Whole Family.

On Thanksgiving day give your family a good old-fashioned dinner, finishing it up with a delicious Mince Pie; but do not spend days of work and worry over the mince meat; just send to your grocer for a package of the

NONE-SUCH
—CONDENSED—
MINCE MEAT

which has all the good qualities, but none of the hard work of the best home-made article. Try this old-fashioned luxury made by new-fashioned skill. Ask for it at your grocers, or send 12 cts. for full size package by mail, postpaid. This will make two large pies.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

Where Inches Count.

Here is easily a notion among notions. You escape the big Hall Stand which blocks up the passage and crowds the hall to half its size. Yet you get all that you need—the hat and coat hooks, the large mirror and small hooks for canes and gloves.

Why is not this exactly what you require? We dispose of all appearance of cheapness by making the frame nearly 2 inches thick and the trimmings of massive proportions. The piece is supported on two heavy chains.

The glass is much larger here than in any ordinary Hall Stand. With this you have four burnished brass patent combination hooks with prongs for 8 hats and 12 coats.

Remember that you save considerable in the cost over that of a hall stand.

JUST ISSUED: General Catalogue for 1894. Square octavo, 288 pp., 30